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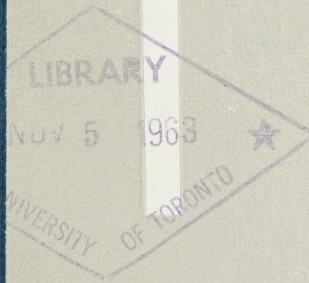
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ANNUAL REPORT

Department of
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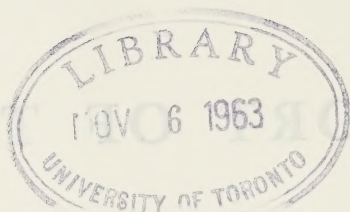


Fiscal year ended March 31, 1963



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REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF
CITIZENSHIP
AND
IMMIGRATION
1962 - 1963



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1963

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*To His Excellency Major-General Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.
Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY FAVREAU

Minister of Citizenship and Immigration

JUNE 14, 1963.

*The Honourable Guy Favreau, B.A., LL.B., P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration,
Ottawa.*

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Reports of the Immigration and Canadian Citizenship Registration Branches are for the calendar year 1962, and those of the Canadian Citizenship and Indian Affairs Branches for the fiscal year 1962-63.

Your obedient servant,

H. M. JONES
Acting Deputy Minister

JUNE 14, 1963.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION 1962-63

During the fiscal year 1962-63, the Canadian Citizenship Branch continued its efforts to create among all segments of society a better understanding of the meaning and responsibilities of citizenship.

The Branch published two booklets during the year, "Guide to Canadian Citizenship", and "Program Suggestions for Citizenship Day". A number of articles from "Citizen" were reprinted, and the booklet, "Citizenship Projects", was revised. The Branch also arranged for the production by the National Film Board of the French version of the film, "Vote for Michalski".

During the calendar year 1962, 72,080 persons (British and alien) were granted Canadian citizenship. Of these, approximately half were former citizens of Hungary, the British Commonwealth, and Germany.

The number of immigrants to Canada in 1962 totalled 74,586, a slight increase over 1961. Former British citizens represented the greatest number, followed by persons from Italy and the United States.

On January 18, 1962, the existing Immigration Regulations were revoked and new regulations enacted. The latter, which became effective February 1, 1962, stress education, training and skills as the main conditions of admissibility.

In May of 1962, Canada agreed to accept 100 Chinese families from among those who had made their way from Mainland China to the Colony of Hong Kong. At the year's end, the quota was three-quarters filled, and the families were making satisfactory progress in establishing themselves in Canada.

During the fiscal year 1962-63, the Indian Affairs Branch headquarters was reorganized. Functions and responsibilities of the Branch were regrouped under the main headings of Education, Operations and Support Services.

Revenue and Expenditures for the fiscal year 1962-63

	Revenue	Expenditures	Total Expenditures
	\$	\$	\$
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION.....	159.22	1,056,835.05	
	159.22		1,056,835.05
CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH.....	494,682.62	797,829.71	
	494,682.62		797,829.71
CITIZENSHIP BRANCH.....	346.17	817,029.26	
	346.17		817,029.26
MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS			
Canadian General Council of Boy Scouts Association.....		15,000.00	
Canadian Council of Girl Guides Association.....		15,000.00	
Boys' Club of Canada.....		10,000.00	
			40,000.00
IMMIGRATION BRANCH			
Administration of the Immigration Act.....		1,465,401.59	
Field and Inspectional Service Canada.....		7,084,595.65	
Field and Inspectional Service Abroad.....		2,385,618.84	
Transportation Assistance for Immigrants.....		1,570,728.39	
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	116,024.29		
	116,024.29		12,506,344.47
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH			
Branch Administration.....	34.14	808,664.11	
Indian Agencies.....	228,570.56	5,712,989.59	
Reserves and Trusts.....	22,988.22	436,015.03	
Welfare of Indians.....	39,993.68	12,340,308.63	
Economic Development of Indians.....	165,277.28	2,283,540.20	
Indian Education.....	478,840.56	28,954,295.88	
*Miscellaneous Statutory Items (Annuities, Pensions, etc.).....		466,367.40	
	935,704.44	51,002,180.84	
TOTAL.....	1,546,916.74	66,220,219.33	

*Includes an amount of \$378.00 earmarked "Refund of Amount Credited Revenue" in previous year

CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP BRANCH

JEAN BOUCHER, *Director*

Citizenship Information

In order to assist applicants for citizenship, the Branch published an illustrated booklet entitled, "Guide to Canadian Citizenship" during the year under review. The booklet contains information on the history, geography, government, resources, people and institutions of Canada. It is distributed free to those who have applied or are soon to apply for Canadian citizenship.

To meet the continuing demand for material to assist in planning citizenship programs, the Branch periodical "Citizen" was distributed on request to some 6,000 program officers of voluntary organizations, church groups and adult education agencies. In addition to articles on citizenship education and integration, a series on the community was published. Because of the growing interest in suitable observances and projects for the Canadian Centennial, articles on the background and development of Canadian people and their institutions were also featured. As a means of assisting program planning on the complex questions of prejudice and discrimination, two booklets on these themes were prepared.

Articles in "Citizen" that proved of particular interest to group leaders were reprinted. These included: "Equal Rights for the Daughters of Eve", "The Why and How of Group Discussion" and a collection entitled "Citizenship Projects Among Indians". The booklet, "Citizenship Projects" was completely revised to incorporate reports of projects printed in "Citizen" during the year.

A booklet, entitled "Program Suggestions for Citizenship Day" was published to meet requests from community leaders.

The film, entitled "Vote for Michalski" produced for the Branch in 1961 by the National Film Board, enjoyed a wide circulation. The French version, «L'Expédition Michalski», was produced in 1962. The film aims at creating a better understanding on the part of Canadians of the significance for the newcomer in changing his citizenship.

For the purpose of documenting information on the history, activities and organizations of ethnic groups in Canada, the Branch reads over 180 publications in 30 languages.

Citizenship Understanding

The Citizenship Branch strives constantly to foster a better understanding and a fuller participation in Canadian life by all citizens. Financial and technical assistance is given to leadership and human relations training courses and to the development of educational programs in community responsibilities.

The Branch co-operates with voluntary organizations with similar objectives, especially the three largest national agencies, the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the Canadian Citizenship Council and the Institut Canadien d'Éducation des Adultes. In 1962-63, the C.A.A.E. was given support for a national seminar on human relations. The primary purpose of the seminar was to lay the groundwork for

co-ordinating training resources in Canada. The Association and the Branch have been concerned about the rapid changes affecting voluntary action in Canada and the unorganized pattern of leadership training.

The Canadian Citizenship Council received support for two projects. A national conference was held in Toronto which reviewed topics on citizenship and the problems of Indians in urban areas. The Branch provided financial assistance for some of the participants to meet their travel expenses. The Young Adult project, begun two years ago, continued into its second year. This project is designed to assess existing programs and to formulate recommendations for the development of citizenship programs.

The Institut Canadien d'Éducation des Adultes published, with Branch assistance, a pamphlet on intergroup relations and on residential centres for adult education. In addition, the Branch studied ways in which to stimulate a fuller use of French language television as a means of citizenship education.

The Branch continued to work with numerous local organizations in the development and conduct of human relations and leadership training courses with citizenship themes. A Y.M.C.A. conference for young adults, held in the Laurentians, discussed the democratic and communistic systems. Again last year, leadership and community development courses were held on a number of Indian reserves. These were aimed at giving the Indians a better understanding of their role as members of the Canadian community. Several one-day workshops on citizenship responsibility were organized in Alberta in co-operation with various organizations, including the Farmer's Union, Women's Institutes and the I.O.D.E. The University of British Columbia held a leadership training course for regional and provincial leaders. The course examined the problems and purposes of community action. Several one-day conferences were held in British Columbia in co-operation with the local Councils of Women.

A group of local agencies co-operated in sponsoring a well attended workshop in Hamilton. Its purpose was to provide leadership training and to acquaint community organizations with the material available for the planning and development of citizenship programs. The Citizenship Committee of the Federation of Home and School Associations of Ontario held a workshop on prejudice and discrimination at its annual convention in Toronto. The Ontario Welfare Council held an inter-group relations conference at Port Elgin, Ontario. Among the delegates were persons of many ethnic origins from all over the province. The Branch made a small grant to the Council for this conference and gave technical staff assistance. The aims of the conference were to promote mutual acceptance among various cultural groups and to perform an educational role in strengthening community leadership.

An interesting pilot project in community development was carried out in the French-speaking community of Bellegarde, Saskatchewan, which resulted in the initiation of several community projects, including a plan for citizenship education programs.

Support was given to the Biennial Canadian Conference on Social Work held in Winnipeg. Theme of the conference was "Community Development". Particularly significant was the effort made to make the conference bilingual. All proceedings were conducted in both English and French through simultaneous translation.

The Branch assumed the major responsibility for the preparation of Canadian replies to the United Nations on questions of Human Rights, and prepared the material for the Canadian delegate to the Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva, Switzerland. The Director of the Branch was the alternate delegate at Geneva.

The Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, published a major study entitled "Conditions of the Negroes of Halifax, Nova Scotia". The project was supported by a Branch grant. It received wide publicity and stimulated public awareness of the problem. Several social agencies and levels of governments immediately began study of the report.

Immigrant Integration

The Branch continued to stress its program of promoting local participation in the field of language and citizenship instruction. Language and citizenship textbooks in both English and French were made available, free of charge, to local school boards and others conducting immigrant classes. Federal-provincial agreements provide for the sharing of teaching costs for language and citizenship classes. In 1962-63, the federal share of teaching costs and its contribution of free textbooks was valued at approximately \$300,000. Classes are now held in the evenings in virtually every urban centre. The efforts of the Citizenship Branch in recent years have been directed toward the development of classes for special groups of adult immigrants. In the past year regular daytime classes were held in the Workmen's Compensation Board Rehabilitation Centre in suburban Toronto. These classes included a modern language laboratory. Frontier College, which has been doing excellent work in bringing education to immigrants and Canadians in northern and remote parts of Canada, was again given assistance in its efforts to extend language instruction and citizenship classes. In 1962 the college had 29 teachers working in northern Ontario alone. Liaison officers worked diligently to establish classes in rapidly developing northern areas, such as Churchill and Thompson, Manitoba.

In this same field the Branch has assisted the provinces in up-grading the skills of teachers engaged in teaching second languages to adults. To this end the Branch makes available to Departments of Education and local school boards the services of an internationally recognized French and English teaching consultant. A summer course for teachers of English as a second language has been conducted by the Ontario Department of Education for the past five years. The Citizenship Branch has assisted, with the co-operation of the Department of Education, in bringing 32 teachers to this course from outside Ontario. An important development during the year was the understanding reached by the Branch with Laval University to establish as part of its Summer School, a course on the teaching of French as a second language. Thus, teachers of immigrant classes conducted in French are now able to obtain expert instruction on the techniques required to teach a second language.

Throughout Canada, non-governmental organizations continued to encourage immigrants to participate in community life and to share the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship. A noteworthy conference on immigration was held by the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto.

The International Services in London, Ontario, a friendship centre for immigrants, expanded its program with the formation of an extension committee. It now visits all newcomers to London and is also engaged in a pilot project designed to form small neighbourhood social groups to stimulate integration. For the second year the International Institute of Metropolitan Toronto received financial assistance from the Branch towards a project aimed at determining how the welfare and social needs of immigrants could be met most effectively. It is likely that at the conclusion of the two-year project, some practical recommendations will be made.

A number of Montreal organizations co-operated in a project with the Portuguese community. After a large opening meeting, special meetings were held on such topics as Canadian legislation, nutrition and child development.

Indians

An outstanding development in recent years in the area of Indian integration has been the rapidly increasing interest of voluntary organizations in this subject. The establishment of friendship centres, the first of which was opened in Winnipeg in 1957, has been particularly significant. These centres provide welfare and counseling services and function as a halfway house between the reserve and the urban community. The Branch has lent financial and staff assistance to the establishment of centres in various parts of Canada. In the past year, centres were opened in Toronto, The Pas, North Battleford, Prince Albert and Edmonton. The Branch assisted in the planning and made financial grants towards initial operating expenses in all but one instance.

Branch officers continued to assist the Indian Affairs Branch in the conduct of leadership training courses for Indian leaders both on and off reserves. Many meetings and conferences were held during the year, aimed at determining the best methods of assisting Indians who are entering urban communities. The Branch supported conferences in Winnipeg and Edmonton. The Edmonton seminar brought together some 100 persons from the four Western Provinces, of whom 40 were of Indian background. A large number of Indians from remote areas attended a similar conference at Winnipeg.

Symbolic of the encouraging trend towards more Indian participation in the Canadian way of life was the formation of the first two Indian Scout troops in northern Ontario during the year. The Kiwanis Club of Sudbury made a substantial donation towards the education of Indian Scout leaders, and Scouts from Sudbury will spend part of their holidays with Indian Scout troops, while Indian Scouts will visit troops in Sudbury.

The Branch continued to work closely with the Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada, an agency concerned with the problems of adjustment and integration of Eskimos and off-reserve Indians. Financial support from the Branch was directed towards specific projects, including the subsidization of Indian delegates to its annual conference, the extension of the Association's liaison program, a study of employers' policies with respect to the employment of Indians and, finally, a project aimed at providing training for friendship centre personnel. The latter project is of particular significance, for, with the increasing number of centres, the availability of competent professional directors decreases proportionately. Many leaders involved in the organization of the centres have requested training in organization and program planning.

CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH

K. C. FOSTER, *Registrar*

During the calendar year 1962, the rate of applications for Canadian citizenship certificates remained at a high level. Applications for Citizenship received by the Branch ranked third highest in its history, exceeded only by those of the years 1957 and 1958. Of the 72,080 citizenship certificates granted, approximately half were to immigrants from Hungary, The British Commonwealth and Germany.

Although no new Court was established during the year, a sub-office of the Court of Canadian Citizenship in London, Ontario, was opened at Windsor, Ontario, on January 17, 1962. As a result, the London Court assumed responsibility for citizenship registration matters in Oxford County for the County Court in Woodstock.

Similarly, the Court of Canadian Citizenship in Hamilton took over from the County Courts the responsibility for all citizenship applications from Halton and Lincoln counties; the Court of Canadian Citizenship in Toronto assumed responsibility for citizenship matters originating in Simcoe County.

The Court of Canadian Citizenship in Edmonton, Alberta, assumed responsibility for all citizenship matters in the northern half of the province in January, 1962. Courts in urban areas outside of Edmonton are now held several times annually.

Additional Courts of Canadian Citizenship are located at: Moncton, New Brunswick; Montreal, Quebec; Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Vancouver, British Columbia.

During 1962, 11 persons in northern parts of Canada were designated as Citizenship Courts. This was done so that applications filed by persons residing in remote areas could be dealt with more expeditiously. Thirty-eight persons were designated as Courts in remote areas as of December 31, 1962.

Table No. 1 in the Appendix illustrates the various categories of persons who, since January 1, 1947, have acquired Canadian citizenship certificates. Table No. 2 shows the countries of birth of persons who acquired Canadian citizenship during 1962.

IMMIGRATION BRANCH

D. A. REID, *Acting Director*

The number of persons admitted to Canada as immigrants in 1962 totalled 74,586, a moderate increase over 1961. Last year, 53,650 immigrants came from Europe (including the British Isles) and 14,588 from the Americas, the main traditional sources of immigrants. By nationality, British immigrants contributed the largest number, followed by Italians and citizens of the United States. Almost every country is represented in Canadian immigration statistics.

The relatively low level of immigration in 1962 is attributed to the same factors that applied in 1961. Most European countries continued to enjoy the prosperity they had experienced in 1961. Countries from which large numbers of immigrants came to Canada in the past, have found it necessary, during the past few years, to bring in workers, mostly from other European countries. Because of the employment situation in Canada, the Immigration Branch continued to encourage only immigrants who possessed professional, educational or occupational qualifications that would enable them to become established without too much difficulty. An illustration of the effect of this policy is to be found in the fact that the number of persons in the managerial and professional categories increased from 7,592 in 1961 to 10,311 in 1962 while the number of general labourers (the majority sponsored by close relatives) declined from 3,982 in 1961, to 3,145 in 1962.

Revised Regulations

On January 18, 1962, the existing Immigration Regulations were revoked and new regulations enacted, with effect from February 1, 1962. The most important provision of the new regulations, and the core of Canada's immigration policy, defines the categories of persons admissible to Canada as immigrants. The new regulations stress education, training and skills as the main qualifications for admissibility, regardless of country of origin. Persons qualifying on these grounds and having sufficient means to establish themselves in Canada until employment is found or, alternatively, coming forward to approved employment or with suitable plans for self-establishment in Canada, are admissible, subject only to the normal requirements of good health, good character and travel documentation. A suitably qualified person, from any part of the world, can be considered for immigration to Canada on his own merit, without regard to race, colour, national origin or the country from which he came.

Also, under the new regulations, skilled and otherwise qualified persons may be sponsored by a parent, parent-in-law or fiancée in Canada provided that the sponsor is a Canadian citizen and is in a position to provide for the newcomer until he becomes established. The sponsorship by a Canadian citizen replaces the requirement that the immigrant himself must have sufficient means or, alternatively, firm employment or self employment opportunities.

The sponsorship provisions contained in the former regulations were expanded to allow the admission of a wider range of immediate dependents and close relatives. These apply not only to sponsors who are Canadian citizens, but include persons other than Canadians who have been legally admitted to Canada for permanent

residence and who wish to bring forward a mother, father, husband, wife, grandparent, an intended wife or an unmarried minor child. This provision is of universal application. Special provisions regarding the admissibility of certain relatives, such as brothers and sisters, adult sons and daughters, orphan nephews and nieces, etc., which apply to certain countries specified in the former regulations, were unchanged.

The new regulations also deal with the jurisdiction of the Immigration Appeal Board and the appeals procedure against deportation. Under the former legislation jurisdiction of the General Board of Immigration Appeals was limited to certain classes of appeals; the rest were dealt with by the Minister or by local, regional or headquarters appeal boards consisting of Immigration officials. This had been subject to criticism on the grounds that no opportunity was given for the appeal to be presented to a tribunal, free to conduct its proceedings independently of departmental officials. Under the new regulations the responsibility for the hearing of all appeals rests with the Immigration Appeal Board, which is completely independent of the Immigration Branch. At the same time the procedures, rights and privileges of persons subject to deportation were codified and clarified.

Regulations relating to admissibility, which became effective on February 1, 1962, opened the door to new sources of migrants and received world-wide publicity. As a result, the Immigration Branch received a significant number of applications from countries and areas of the world from which few immigrants had applied in the past.

1962 Selection Program

As in previous years, the Immigration Branch sought immigrants with skills or qualifications in demand in Canada. Approval, however, was not given solely on this basis but was also dependent on the personal suitability of the applicants. Special efforts were made to attract migrants with the administrative, technical or industrial knowledge necessary for the establishment of productive businesses or farm enterprises in Canada, or with capital for investment in such ventures. As the year progressed many employers sought the assistance of the Branch in selecting professional and skilled personnel through the facilities of the overseas offices.

Administration

Immigration Facilities

Canadian immigration posts are maintained in 21 countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, England, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. These comprise 32 offices, with six in the British Isles, four in Germany and four in the United States. During the year, three offices were moved to new locations. Office premises at other posts were renovated or altered and new equipment provided.

There are 371 officially designated ports of entry in Canada. At four of these points, the offices were moved to new quarters. At another, a new building was opened for inspection purposes and at two other locations the facilities established for the housing of immigrants on arrival were closed and arrangements made to dispose of dormitory and catering equipment.

Staff

The 32 overseas posts are staffed by Canadian visa, settlement and administrative officers, assisted by locally engaged personnel. In countries where there are no

Canadian Immigration Offices immigration functions are performed by diplomatic and consular officers of the Department of External Affairs; in countries where there is no Canadian representation British diplomatic and consular missions carry out immigration functions on behalf of the Canadian authorities.

Of the 371 ports of entry in Canada 127 are staffed by full-time Immigration Officers, 222 by Customs Officers who carry out both immigration and customs examinations, and 22 by officers of the RCMP who act as immigration officers. Recruitment of new staff was limited by the Foreign Exchange Control Measures introduced in 1962 and by the end of the year retirement and transfers had reduced the total immigration personnel by 12 per cent from the strength in 1961.

Establishment of Area Offices

To cope with the increased number of applications which followed the enactment of the new regulations, special measures were introduced. Where circumstances permitted, certain countries in which Canadian Immigration offices were not located, were placed under the jurisdiction of Canadian Immigration offices located in adjacent countries, or in the general area. Other countries and areas are serviced from Immigration Headquarters at Ottawa.

Under this arrangement, immigration teams are sent from the ten area offices to interview, examine, and counsel prospective immigrants residing in the countries under the jurisdiction of each area office. The first of these teams visited countries in the Caribbean Area between May and July, 1962. As a result of this visit, the admission of between two and three hundred people was approved. By the end of the summer of 1962 the case load at Branch Headquarters at Ottawa alone had increased by more than half.

Settlement of Immigrants

Less than half of the immigrants coming to Canada in 1962 were sponsored. Un-sponsored immigrants selected abroad on the basis of their occupations were assisted in finding employment on arrival by Immigration Officers specialized in this work. A continuing trend toward specialization was observed in that employers are becoming increasingly selective in respect of employees' qualifications and experience. During 1962 the branch received more than 50,000 requests from employers for assistance in obtaining qualified workers but the number of immigrant referrals to employers was only 70 per cent of the number requested.

Although the reported number of business and agricultural settlements decreased from 3,654 in 1961 to 2,760 in 1962, with a corresponding decrease in the number of immigrants and immigrant families settled, the capital invested in these enterprises was \$21,242,575, almost four million dollars over the 1961 figure. The number of persons who gained employment through these settlements (exclusive of the operators themselves) was 6,756.

Financial and Welfare Assistance to Immigrants

Assisted Passage

Since the introduction of the assisted passage loan plan in 1951, 130,537 persons, who might not otherwise have been able to come to Canada, have taken advantage of it. The total amount advanced over the years was \$21,460,894.59 with \$19,874,254 recovered by the end of 1962. A total of 3,451 persons benefited from assisted passage loans in 1962.

Family Assistance

The Family Assistance Plan, which provides \$5.00 per month for each child under 16 years of age during his first year in Canada, was first introduced in 1956 to assist immigrant families until they became eligible for family allowances. Effective April 1, 1962, these payments were equated to those made under Family Allowances. On July 1, 1962, the administration of the Family Assistance Plan was transferred from the Immigration Branch to the Family Allowances and Old Age Security Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Medical and Welfare Assistance

This type of assistance consists of emergency measures designed to help immigrants until they are eligible for benefits available from provincial or municipal sources. With the institution of the Unemployment Assistance Agreements with the provinces, as well as the Federal-Provincial Hospitalization Agreements, the need for special forms of assistance has declined. With regard to welfare, the provincial authorities, with the exception of Quebec and Manitoba, accept full responsibility for the welfare of immigrants from the time they are established in employment in the province. For a number of years the federal government has had agreements with all provinces, except New Brunswick, for emergency medical assistance for indigent immigrants not eligible for such assistance from other sources. These agreements are now confined mainly to medical care not covered under the majority of provincial hospitalization schemes, e.g., care in mental institutions and sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Travel to Canada

Traffic Examination at Canadian Ports of Entry

Since September 1961, the Branch has considered abolishing non-immigrant visas and simplifying procedures in order to facilitate tourist and other legitimate traffic where experience has shown this to be practicable. In March, 1962, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration agreed to the initiation of a visa waiver program and the first reciprocal visa waiving agreement was concluded with Ireland on November 1, 1962. Similar arrangements with certain other European countries were scheduled to follow. During the year efforts to simplify documentation procedures for non-immigrants resulted in noticeable improvement and plans for further simplification were under way by the end of the year. In 1962, 60,117,468 persons were examined at Canadian ports of entry—immigrants, Canadians returning from abroad and visitors. Although the bulk of this traffic was between Canada and the United States, there was increased traffic between Canada and overseas countries, as illustrated in the tables hereunder for 1960, 1961 and 1962.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Traffic from Overseas</i>	<i>Traffic from U.S.A.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1960.....	345,169	58,719,162	59,064,331
1961.....	451,338	59,787,095	60,238,433
1962.....	503,098	59,614,370	60,117,468

Air Travel

Air travel again showed substantial increase, maintaining the pressure on immigration examining staffs at Canadian airports. Traffic in recent years has been as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>By Air from U.S.A.</i>	<i>By Air from other countries</i>	<i>Total</i>
1960.....	845,994	170,516	1,068,927
1961.....	944,159	222,933	1,164,937
1962.....	986,507	220,778	1,320,715

Special Movements and Operations

Refugees

Canada's policy of co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was continued. Refugees from Europe who do not have friends or relatives in Canada to sponsor them are accepted without numerical limitation. Normal immigrant selection criteria are also relaxed. This is done in order to enable refugees with reasonable prospects of employment in Canada to migrate regardless of age, occupation or minor physical handicaps.

Education and occupational requirements established under the new regulations are interpreted with leniency in the case of refugees. Those who fail to meet even these relaxed standards are nevertheless eligible for consideration under existing arrangements for private sponsorship by individuals, groups or agencies in Canada, or under the handicapped refugee program. The latter is intended to make it possible for disabled refugees capable of employment or who have someone in their families capable of supporting the family, to migrate to Canada.

Chinese Refugees

In May, 1962, at the height of the crisis caused by the influx of Chinese from the Mainland into the Colony of Hong Kong, Canada agreed to accept 100 Chinese refugee families from Hong Kong. Canada also provided food and other relief measures for the Hong Kong refugees. A number of factors delayed this movement but by December it had been three-quarters completed. The refugees were transported by commercial air lines for settlement across the country. Their establishment presented few difficulties and at the year's end, they were making satisfactory progress. The Immigration Branch and various private individuals and groups provided assistance.

Farm Youths from Abroad

For a number of years the Immigration Branch has encouraged the movement to Canada of young farmers from Europe for temporary farm employment. These young men remain in Canada for varying periods, up to one year and study Canadian methods while employed on selected farms, then return home. This program is valuable as a means of sharing agricultural knowledge and as a stimulus to the interest of European agriculturalists in coming to Canada for permanent farm settlement. In 1962, 46 young men came from the Netherlands, four from Norway and two from Denmark.

Juvenile Immigrants

Canada has a long history of successful juvenile immigration. As in the past, approval was given in 1962 for the admission of youths between the ages of 16 and 18, under the auspices of approved organizations, for establishment in supervised homes and in employment.

Household Service Workers

Authority was granted in 1962 for the movement from Greece of 240 household service workers, trained and selected by the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration. In addition, 280 such trained workers were admitted from the West Indies and British Guiana.

Investigation and Control

Deportations

During 1962, 1,821 orders for deportation were issued. Six hundred and sixty-five were issued at ports of entry on the International Boundary and 149 at ocean and air ports of entry. Almost all of these were issued to persons seeking admission to Canada as immigrants or non-immigrants. The remainder of 1,007 were issued within Canada. Most of these involved persons who had been admitted to Canada as immigrants and subsequently became subject to deportation. The deportation of 1,407 persons was carried out, including all but a small number of those ordered deported at border and ocean ports of entry. Under the Immigration Act a person ordered deported may be allowed to leave Canada voluntarily, and 43 persons took advantage of this in 1962.

Appeals

Of 877 appeals entered against orders for deportation, 845 were heard by the Immigration Appeal Board. The remainder were dealt with by the Minister or by departmental immigration appeal boards prior to the implementation of the new regulations.

Seamen Deserters

In 1962, 548 seamen were reported as deserters. During the year 434 seamen were apprehended and ordered deported. This number is significantly larger than the 211 deserting seamen deported in 1961.

Adjustment Statement Program

On November 16, 1962, the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration announced a simplified procedure for the adjustment of status by Chinese persons illegally in Canada. The number of Chinese who came forward voluntarily to declare their true identities and seek the amnesty offered by the Government in June, 1960, was greater than that of previous years.

Miscellaneous

Students

At the end of 1962, there were about 12,000 foreign students in Canada. Their number has been increasing at a rate of more than 10 per cent per year. Procedures introduced in 1961 to facilitate the admission of foreign students remained in effect with gratifying results in 1962.

Minister's Permits

The number of Permits issued in 1962 was 1,268 of which 1,120 were issued to persons allowed to enter to marry Canadian citizens or legal residents. Such persons are admitted as non-immigrants. They are granted permanent admission when marriage has taken place. The remaining number of Permits were issued, in the main, for humanitarian, compassionate and other special reasons.

Acknowledgments

The Department is deeply grateful for the assistance of several Government Departments and private agencies which work closely with it in the field of immigration. The following agencies in particular provided valuable assistance: The Department of National Health and Welfare; the Customs and Excise Division of the Department of National Revenue; the Department of Labour; the National Employment Service of Unemployment Insurance Commission; the Department of External Affairs; the Department of Trade and Commerce; the Department of Justice and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Canadian voluntary agencies and other private organizations have continued to co-operate as they have done for many decades. The Department appreciates the assistance rendered by the Canadian railways and their Colonization Departments, the various transportation companies, the Canadian Welfare Council and its local affiliates, and the Canadian Universities Foundation. The Refugee Program, in particular, has continued to benefit from the warmhearted assistance of many hundreds of public spirited individuals and organizations.

Once again, the unfailing co-operation of British officials throughout the world is gratefully acknowledged.

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

J. H. GORDON, *Acting Director*

In general, Indians entered more fully into Canada's social and economic life during the year. Through individual initiative and the assistance of federal, provincial and municipal governments, a larger number than ever before became established in permanent employment off the reserves. More than one-third of the total Indian school population attended classes with other young Canadians. For the first time, Indians voted in a federal election on the same basis as other citizens. As a result of the co-operation of provincial governments, Indians in many parts of Canada now share, with other citizens, numerous services and privileges without prejudice to the special rights that pertain to their Indian status.

To improve its services, the Indian Affairs Branch headquarters was reorganized following a survey by the Civil Service Commission. Functions and responsibilities of the Branch were regrouped under the three major activities of Education, Operations, and Support Services.

While progress was achieved in some areas in Canada, much remains to be done before Indians may be said to share satisfactorily in the life of the general community. This is most serious in areas where hunting and trapping are being disrupted by mining and other developments which do not provide alternative means of livelihood.

Although Indians are assisted and encouraged to obtain employment in the general economy, for many the reserves remain the source of livelihood. Timber and other renewable resources are exploited on many reserves, while farming is a major source of income in the Prairie Provinces, and also provides income in other parts of Canada. To the Indians who have become successfully integrated into Canadian society, the reserve on which they were born remains an important link with their heritage.

Education

There was a general expansion of all educational services during the year under review. The Indian school population rose to 50,549, an increase of 2,337 over the previous year. Increased attendance at the kindergarten and high school levels are indicative of the growing interest in education.

The increase of 2,692 pupils enrolled in non-Indian schools exceeds the total increase in the Indian school population over the previous year, with a consequent drop in the enrolment in Indian schools. The enrolment in non-Indian schools amounted to 18,549, or approximately 36 per cent of the total Indian school population.

It may be noted that the fourteenth Report of the Royal Commission on Government Organization strongly recommended an intensification of the integration program in process and the results this year are in harmony with the recommendation of the Commission.

During the year, 21 joint school agreements were concluded, bringing the total to 157. The federal contribution amounted to \$1,329,873 and provided additional accommodation for 1,123 Indian pupils. In Alberta, a joint agreement with the Northland School Division brought under provincial control a group of Indian schools

on the northern fringe of the province. In Quebec, the Maria Indian Day School was incorporated in the Maria Public School District and the public school board operated the school on the reserve as a branch of the public school. This arrangement is expected to continue until the Maria Public School is enlarged to accommodate all the children of the Maria Reserve.

The role of some residential schools is changing as integration progresses. Many of these schools now provide hostel facilities for students attending non-Indian schools. Six of these schools are used exclusively as hostels, while 20 residential schools have varying numbers of hostel students. A further development was an interlocking system to permit children to transfer from one residential school to another and thus benefit by the educational facilities of a broader system. An example of this is the northerly schools at Moose Fort, Fort George and Sioux Lookout, Ontario, which offer instruction up to Grade VI; the junior high school pupils are transferred to the Shingwauk Hostel to attend high school and technical school in Sault Ste. Marie.

The Department provides financial assistance to worthy Indian students to enable them to follow academic, professional or vocational courses as long as they show promise and determination to work.

Educational assistance may be provided to cover the cost of tuition, school supplies, transportation of pupil, board and room, clothing and an allowance for incidental expenses, in whole or in part, depending upon the financial circumstances of the student or his family. Assistance may be given to enable an Indian child to attend a non-Indian school when it is not possible to commute daily from his home, and to encourage Indian pupils to go on with their studies to trade schools, teachers' colleges, nurses' training centres or universities.

Special assistance also is provided for children who live in residential schools while attending nearby non-Indian schools. Teacher counsellors act as liaison officers between the residential schools and the staff of the integrated schools, and in a guidance capacity to help students adjust to their new environment.

Scholarships

In 1957, a system of scholarships was instituted on a regional basis as an incentive to gifted students. They range from \$250 to \$1,750 and are awarded to outstanding Indian students for university, technical and agricultural courses, teacher training, nursing, music and art. The scholarships are in addition to other means of assistance to Indian students, which vary from the payment of tuition fees to full maintenance.

During the current year 29 scholarships worth \$31,625, were awarded and for the first time the scholarship program was extended to include training for social workers.

Curricula

Today, most Indian school children can attend a non-Indian school at some point in their studies and many do take advantage of this opportunity. The Indian school is becoming a preparatory school for Indian children who cannot begin their education at a provincial institution. For this reason Indian schools follow the provincial course of studies.

Research begun three years ago into the teaching of English in Indian schools has resulted in the development of the Basic Oral English Language Course for School Beginners which was introduced in September, 1962. During the year, a specialist has been working with teachers in the Manitoba schools. The new course has had a measurable effect on the school achievement of Indian children, particularly in areas

where the teachers have received guidance in its application. The most significant indication from this research is the improved performance and more rapid progress of the students.

Supervision

With a few exceptions school superintendents report a steady advance in achievement in Indian schools. Educational retardation is decreasing as the physical and social barriers to progress are overcome.

A new area of administrative activity has developed with the rapid progress of integration. Indian children are now enrolled in about 1,500 provincial schools. Demands of each separate program include planning, educational surveys, negotiations with parents and local school boards, reporting, record keeping, the administration of education assistance funds, guidance, liaison with provincial school superintendents, and transportation. Besides local negotiations, consultations with provincial government officials are frequent.

Adult Education

The adult education program is designed to help ambitious Indians to improve themselves and their living conditions. It provides training in literacy, continuation courses, up-grading courses, vocational and trades training, as well as planned experiences in community improvement.

Special classes are organized on reserves or in nearby urban centres where interested adults can attend evening courses. Up-grading classes enable young adults to raise their academic level to the standard required for entrance to vocational or apprenticeship training. Courses in guiding, prospecting, boat building and other skills are conducted in selected localities.

During the year, 2,061 Indian adults took advantage of the opportunities provided through the various programs sponsored by the Branch, as compared with 1,857 last year.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Indian Affairs recommended an expanded adult education program in preparation for which a Tentative Plan for Community Development has been drafted. The first phase is to be implemented immediately and it is expected that the program will gain momentum from year to year.

Residential Schools

At the close of the year 65 Indian residential schools and hostels were in operation, of which five were church-owned institutions.

During the year the church-owned school at Spanish, Ontario, was closed due to a decline in enrolment.

A series of annual conferences of principals of residential schools and departmental officials was inaugurated. Meetings were held on a regional basis which made it possible for all principals to review operational problems and study standards of supervision, accommodation, food and clothing.

Dieticians of Indian and Northern Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare visited many schools. Their reports indicate that with few exceptions or minor variations, pupils in residential schools are receiving an adequate diet, comparable to that recommended by "Canada's Food Rules".

In-Service Training

During the year teachers, principals and teacher counsellors attended courses to discuss problems related to the education of Indian children. These included an

orientation course for new teachers at North Bay, a special meeting for residential school principals in British Columbia, and short courses for teacher-counsellors and guidance personnel at North Bay, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, and Edmonton. In addition, a number of teachers employed by the Branch attended a course conducted by the University of Saskatchewan for persons teaching Indians, Metis and Eskimos.

The first in-service training course for supervisory staff at residential schools was held at the Portage La Prairie Residential School in August. Regional and headquarters staff as well as residential school principals assumed responsibility for the course which lasted two weeks and was attended by more than 50 dormitory supervisors including 12 Indians. This was the first of a series of training sessions to be held in various regions. Two are scheduled for Saskatchewan and British Columbia during the coming year.

Extra Curricular Activities

Extra curricular activities continued to receive special attention in the Indian day and residential school programs since in general, Indian children lack the enriching experiences available to students in regular schools. Tours and excursions were arranged to cities, industrial plants and power projects. These experiences provide information as well as occupational orientation.

Students were encouraged to join clubs and church groups to compete in sports and to enter music, drama and school festivals. Through such activities they found enjoyment and learned to associate on congenial terms with non-Indian children. Many Indian children took part in such activities as 4-H Clubs, Scouts, Guides and similar groups, while others competed successfully in various athletic contests.

Construction

Responsibility for the design of educational buildings is divided between the Engineering and Construction Division of the Indian Affairs Branch and the Department of Public Works.

Thirty-two day schools were completed, providing 80 classrooms for academic teaching, five classrooms for home economics and five classrooms for industrial arts. Three gymnasias were constructed at residential schools.

One new residential school completed at La Tuque, P.Q., provides accommodation for 250 pupils. A new hostel was erected for high school pupils at Kamloops.

The following buildings were destroyed by fire during the year: Burnt Church Day School, Miramichi Agency, Islington Staff Unit, Kenora Agency, and Alkali Lake Day School, Williams Lake Agency.

Approximately \$4,200,000 was spent on school construction and some \$1,250,000 on normal maintenance and upkeep of day and residential schools as well as for major repairs and renovations.

Number and Organization of Teaching Staff

During the 1962-63 academic year the Branch employed 1,387 teachers: 896 in day schools, 16 in hospital schools and 475 in residential schools and hostels. For the benefit of Indian children unable to attend school during the regular school year, 12 teachers were employed at seasonal schools during the summer of 1962.

Nine hundred and forty-eight of the teachers are female and 439 are male. One hundred and ten teachers, or 7.9 per cent, are Indians. One seasonal school teacher is Indian.

The turnover of teaching staff, 24.1 per cent, continues high.

French is the language of instruction in 11 Indian schools in Quebec. In other schools teaching is in English.

Qualifications of Teaching Staff

The principle of classification based on qualifications and assignment of special duties is an incentive for teachers to enhance their qualifications. Twenty-two teachers were granted a year's educational leave of absence without pay to attend university or teachers' college.

The number of university graduates which forms 11.2 per cent of the teaching staff has increased by 10 to 155. Seventeen had a master's degree and five are at the doctorate level. The percentage of qualified teachers increased from 91.3 a year ago to 93 per cent.

Operations

Economic Development

The Economic Development Division was established three years ago by grouping all available facilities into a cohesive unit to foster the economic advancement of the Indians.

During the year, components of the former Reserves and Trusts Division which had direct economic development implications were merged into the Economic Development Division. The new administrative responsibilities relate to the Indian Trust Funds which are being used, in increasing measure, to finance economic programs and projects and to Indian reserve management including sales or leases and the development of reserve resources including petroleum, natural gas, minerals, forests and the land itself.

Activities of the Division center on the problems of Indians in all stages of economic development from the harvesting of natural resources to employment in the skilled trades or professions or, in terms of environment, from the primitive teepee to the sophisticated urban community.

Research and Surveys

The Research and Surveys Section continued a comprehensive study of the Blood Reserve in Alberta designed to provide guide lines for future development. Field work has been completed and the report is in preparation.

A comparative study of marketing methods in the Indian commercial fisheries of northern Ontario was completed under a development agreement with the Government of Ontario. It is now being appraised for practical application.

A questionnaire designed to obtain information on the extent and utilization of the natural resources available to Indians is being tested as a pilot project, preparatory to a full scale inventory of the resources.

Trusts and Annuities

Indian Band Funds held by the Government of Canada on behalf of various Indian Bands totalled \$27,299,872.00 at March 31, 1963. Of this amount \$23,977,055.00 was in capital funds and \$3,322,817.00 in revenue funds.

Expenditures totalled \$6,831,200.00 as compared with \$6,895,294.00 in the previous year, and income totalled \$7,069,411.00 as compared with \$6,598,658.00.

The following is a comparative statement of some major items of expenditure for the fiscal year as compared with 10 years ago:

	<i>Amount March 31, 1954</i>	<i>Amount March 31, 1963</i>
Agricultural Assistance.....	\$442,332.16	654,817.29
Destitute Relief.....	560,715.54	516,743.41
Housing.....	585,648.79	1,475,494.10
Roads and Bridges.....	184,369.97	589,006.89

By authority of Section 68 of the Indian Act, the Governor in Council may permit a band to control, manage and expend in whole or in part its revenue funds. During the year four bands were brought under the Section, three to expend their revenue funds in whole. This brought the total number of bands now operating under Section 68 for the expenditure of revenue funds to 45.

Eighty-five projects were accepted for the Winter Works Incentive Program by the Department of Labour. The total cost, met initially from band funds, was about \$340,000.00. The direct payroll costs approximated \$244,000.00, of which some 50 per cent are to be refunded by the Department of Labour. An estimated 1,383 Indians were employed for approximately 27,770 man days.

Typical projects concerned roads, bridges, streets, sidewalks, boundary fencing, Christmas tree propagation, water supplies, sewage, drainage facilities, parks and playgrounds, firehalls, community halls, cemetery improvements, sea walls, and implement sheds.

Annuities totalling \$498,797.00 were distributed to 97,008 Indians in accordance with the various treaties. This includes payments on account of enfranchisement, commutation and arrears. The Government of Ontario refunded \$33,172.00 which had been paid under Treaty No. 9.

Revolving Fund Loans

The Revolving Fund is a source of credit for Indians who do not have access to ordinary lending institutions. There were 124 loans amounting to \$223,068.00 during the year and, in the same period, 81 were paid back in full.

Forty-six per cent of the new loans was used to purchase farm machinery and livestock and for other agricultural purposes. The remainder was used for fishing boats and equipment, trucks, school buses, housing materials, handicrafts, equipment for forestry operations, and other industrial purposes.

As of March 31, 1963, the Revolving Fund of \$1,000,000.00 had a balance of \$295,523.54 for further loans.

Re-Establishment of Indian Veterans

The number of grants to Indian veterans pursuant to the Veterans' Land Act has remained relatively unchanged during the past few years. Since 1945, some 1,650 grants representing a total of \$3,776,395.08 have been approved. Of these, 1,283 veterans have qualified for clear title to all goods acquired under the program.

Grants have been used to acquire lands, buildings, building materials, and household effects; livestock, farm and industrial equipment; to finance fishing, forestry, fur and farming activities, including land clearing and fencing.

Reserve Lands and Resources

Work continued on the land registers, which to date contain complete details pertaining to 190 Indian reserves, 54 Indian settlements and 33 Crown properties used by the Branch. A revised schedule of Indian reserves (excepting those in British Columbia) has been prepared. Land surveys on 53 Indian reserves were carried out under the direction of the Surveyor General of Canada.

Sales of land generally were confined to scattered parcels. Most of the lands sold were those remaining from surrenders of many years ago, the present generation of Indians preferring to lease rather than sell. Work connected with rights-of-way for power lines, pipelines and other easements was carried out at a steady pace. Activities at various government levels in connection with highways and roads increased the amount of reserve lands taken for these purposes. This has been particularly true in British Columbia, where the reserves were strategically chosen at the mouths of valleys and on level land through which roads must be built.

There were 1,419 leases and permits, other than oil and gas leases, granted during the year. The 6,233 leases and permits currently in effect provided revenue in the amount of \$1,396,306.65.

The principal trend in agriculture is towards livestock raising in preference to grain farming. The rotating herd program, under which participants are lent a basic herd and keep the natural increase, was expanded. There are now 69 herds ranging in size from five to 25 head of cattle. Indians who have become established under the plan are expanding their operations by purchasing additional female stock through revolving fund loans, some of which provide extra cattle under a conditional grant. In addition, 61 purebred bulls have been acquired to maintain the standard of cattle on reserves.

Close liaison is maintained with provincial agriculture departments, especially in relation to the application, on reserves, of such federal legislation as the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act and negotiations are being carried on for the development of community pastures under the Prairie Farms Rehabilitation Act.

Through the medium of conferences and the support of provincial specialists, Indians are becoming familiar with land management techniques and are making progress towards assuming responsibility for drainage and other land improvements and for the safe operation and maintenance of machinery.

In the western provinces, most land of interest for the purpose of oil exploration already is under contract and little interest is being shown in the remaining acreage. In October one oil and gas lease was issued on Moravian Indian Reserve No. 47 in Ontario and a mild flurry was created by traces of oil found on the Six Nations Reserve. The results in both cases, however, have been discouraging. The bright spot during the year was the sale of oil and gas rights on Walpole Island Indian Reserve No. 46 in Ontario. This Reserve is located in a promising gas area and the sale produced \$264,432.00 in bonus payments and \$11,805.00 on rentals for the initial year. Total revenue from oil and gas, credited to band funds, was:

	1962-63	1961-62
Bonuses from sale of oil and gas rights.....	\$ 209,411.47	\$ 109,808.56
Annual rentals.....	576,486.19	553,238.17
Royalties on production.....	1,371,467.87	1,131,008.30
	<hr/> \$2,157,365.53	<hr/> \$1,794,055.03

The increase in royalties was due mainly to increases in the export of gas to the United States.

No ore is being produced on any Indian reserve. Mining rights on Abitibi Reserve No. 70 in Ontario have been advertised and tenders are to be called in the next fiscal year.

A total of \$87,666.00 was received from the sale of sand, gravel and rock.

Forest Surveys were carried out by the Department of Forestry on major forested Indian reserves in the Maritimes and Quebec. The Indian Affairs Branch conducted its own surveys of Lot 7741 in British Columbia and the Wabasca Indian Reserves with adjacent Provincial Crown timber in Alberta. A ground examination of the Blood Timber Limit, also in Alberta, was made. The data obtained is to be included in the economic development plan of the Blood Reserve.

An increasing number of Indian bands have been conducting their own timber permit operations, with the result that there were only 19 active timber licences held by non-Indian companies at the end of the year.

Timber dues receipts from forest production totalled \$635,422.00.

Sawmills are operated in many Indian communities, particularly in remote areas, to provide lumber for Indian houses or the construction of departmental buildings. In the last four years, the number of mills has increased from 48 to 57, of which 18 are owned by bands and 39 by the Branch. These projects provide employment and training for Indians in milling and in the logging operations carried on in conjunction with the saw mills.

Wildlife and Fisheries

The harvesting of annually renewable resources, especially wildlife, fish and certain wild crops, continued to be one of the most important factors in the economy of Indians. Except in the highly developed industrial areas, these were used extensively for domestic purposes and have been gaining increasing commercial importance where it has been possible to develop them economically.

Programs of fur rehabilitation and management, commercial and domestic fishing, wild rice and other wild crop harvesting, and tourist guiding were continued during the year. Formal agreements with the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in respect to fur management were continued and a ten-year resources development agreement with Ontario was inaugurated. Under the latter, the survey of commercial fish resources in the Patricia Districts was continued, and emphasis was placed on development of the commercial fisheries on the northern inland lakes. Some emphasis also was placed on employment in forest-based industries with assistance and guidance given to Indians in liaison with the placement program.

Close liaison maintained with other provincial administrations resulted in programs not essentially different from those developed under formal agreement. The program in Quebec of fur development, management and marketing continued and good progress has been made in the development of commercial fishing on inland lakes. A small gill net cod fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was also initiated in 1962 at Romaine (Gethsemane) Quebec.

Assistance, mainly on a repayable basis, was provided to Indians in the form of equipment and supplies to enable them to participate fully in both fishing and trapping as well as the technical and supervisory aspects which are a feature of all resources programs. The program of ice storage and construction of shore facilities continued during the year.

Participation by Indians in commercial fishing has expanded steadily with an attendant improvement in income as both the quantity and quality of their production increases. In Ontario, production of Branch supervised fishery projects was well over 1,000,000 pounds in 1962, with over-all production from Indian fisheries in that province exceeding 3,000,000 pounds. Accurate production statistics are not available for all of Canada, but estimates indicate that Indian production from inland waters is in excess of 16,000,000 pounds annually, with many individual operations exceeding 250,000 pounds. Fisheries on the West Coast are the mainstay of the Indian economy, with revenue of approximately eight million dollars.

Fur prices improved with beaver, muskrat and wild mink advancing from 10 per cent to 20 per cent over last season's prices. Some long-haired species continued the show of firmness indicated a year ago. This has provided some incentive and reports from across the country indicate more interest shown in trapping this season than over the past few years. Fish prices were stable for most species at about 1961 levels, with little change in inventories of frozen stocks.

Beaver production in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Quebec has remained near record levels for several years. Low water in the central provinces has, however, caused a slight, temporary decline, which is also manifested in lower muskrat production for much of the southern plains area. Muskrat production on the Sipanok Fur Project was down about 35 per cent, due primarily to low water, but some improvement in water levels was apparent last fall.

Game animals, with the exception of barren ground caribou, are reported adequate for domestic needs. Moose have continued to expand their range, with the species being reported in several areas where they have not occurred for many years. An apparent increase in the caribou population in Quebec has made the species more readily available to hunters from Fort George and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

Organized domestic fishing projects were conducted again last season in the range of the barren ground caribou to provide Indians with an alternate source of dog food. A survey of the domestic fishing harvest in the Northwest Territories disclosed that over 3,000,000 pounds are used annually by Indians in addition to commercial production from Great Slave Lake.

Instruction and training of tourist guides continued in 1962 with one course held at the Quetico Conference and Training Centre in Ontario, involving about 25 Indians representing many areas of the province. Interest in this type of training has been shown by several provinces, development of which is undertaken in co-operation with the administration concerned and the tourist industry. Assistance also was provided for development of a goose hunting camp at Fort Severn and a fishing camp at Hawley-Sutton Lake, both operated by Indians.

In general terms, the past year has seen some progress in the development of the resources utilization programs, with increased participation by Indians in the planning and execution of their projects. One notable example is the Norway House Yawl Project which has produced some 40 fishing yawls during the past 18 months. The Indian people played a prominent role in organizing several fishing projects launched in Manitoba in 1962. The Saskatchewan Trappers Convention was well attended by Indian delegates who displayed a keen interest in the business of organizing and conducting their convention, all of which indicates progress in accepting responsibility for their own affairs.

Walk-in freezers are maintained in 25 communities in the north for storage of domestic supplies of meat and fish. The results have been gratifying, not only in terms

of better diets but in conservation of game species, especially of barren ground caribou, in whose range most of the freezers are concentrated.

Handicrafts

Handicrafts are a cottage industry of considerable potential; in addition certain articles such as argillite carvings, Cowichan sweaters and some forms of art work have aesthetic as well as intrinsic value.

Although most handicrafts are sold locally to shops or directly to tourists, some of the production is marketed through a warehouse maintained at Ottawa. During the year craft orders valued at \$22,552.00 were shipped to merchants across Canada. The value of Indian handicrafts produced throughout Canada is conservatively estimated to be in excess of \$850,000.00. Two-thirds of the production was for sale, the remainder for personal use.

A total of 3,824 hospital garments valued at \$6,729.00 were manufactured by Homemakers Clubs for the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Two co-operatives, one each in the Yukon and in Saskatchewan, provide local market outlets. The former, with 165 members, sold \$10,000 worth of handicrafts in the first four months of operation and the latter, which includes Metis under the provincial co-operatives program, has maintained steady sales at Winnipeg and Toronto.

A joint Indian-Eskimo project has been operated at Whale River, Quebec, under the supervision of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Under a grant from the Branch, the New Brunswick Department of Industry and Development has given instruction and supervision in weaving, textile printing, jewelry making and wood turning at the Big Cove Reserve. Designs used are mainly of Indian origin.

Protection now is afforded Canadian craft items and maple leaf tags attached to Indian craft work attest the authenticity of the product.

Placement in Employment Program

The objective of the Placement Program is to exploit to the fullest extent, both in urban and rural areas, employment opportunities for Indians in a wider range of occupations and professions.

In increasing numbers, Indians have indicated their desire to engage in wage employment and several Indian bands have organized employment committees to assist their members.

Through the combined efforts of Branch specialists across Canada, the National Employment Service and interested community organizations, 444 candidates were established off reserves in regular and continuing employment, an increase of 89 over the previous year. Of particular interest were the efforts towards relocation of individuals and families into mining communities in northern Canada, such as the Timmins area of Northern Ontario where some 25 candidates, including six families, were established. Careful planning and consultation also was carried out with the mining companies and community representatives towards the development of similar programs at Thompson, Man. and Chibougamau, P.Q.

The Branch has made agreements with some social agencies to provide service to Indians in support of the placement program. The Family Service Bureau in London employs a part-time social worker to counsel Indian placement candidates being established in that community and the Catholic Social Welfare Bureau at Charlotte-

town has assisted families from Lennox Island. During the year a working arrangement was concluded with the Broadview Y.M.C.A. in Toronto, and preliminary negotiations are under way with other social agencies in Alberta and British Columbia.

A substantial increase occurred in the number of Indians who were directed to casual employment: 5,011 as compared with 3,913 the preceding year. Of this number 2,279 were employed as sugar beet workers, the remainder in such occupations as logging, guiding, construction and other seasonal employment.

Under training-on-the-job arrangements, the Branch assists employers to train Indians in a variety of skills through a sharing of wages during the training period. This assistance was provided to 51 placement candidates in such fields as the building trades, diesel mechanics, electronics, dental assistant and tailoring. An additional 40 Indians, most of whom had commercial training but lacked sufficient skill, experience or confidence to qualify for outside employment, were assigned temporarily to various Branch offices for orientation and job experience, including instruction in the basic principles of office administration. All those involved were subsequently established in suitable jobs at the end of the training period.

The scope of financial assistance under the Placement Program was extended to facilitate the movement of candidates with dependents, and to provide for payment of maintenance costs of temporarily unemployed candidates until they acquired residence.

Winter Works Programs

The amount of funds provided to finance a Branch-sponsored Community Employment Program during the winter was increased to \$1,000,000, double that of the previous year. The duration of this program, designed to help those communities whose band funds were insufficient to participate in the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program, was extended to May 31, which coincides with the expiration date of the latter. Almost 500 projects were approved under the Community Employment Program, these being selected for their value in developing reserve resources, creating assets on reserves or for training and preparing Indians for employment off their reserves. This program has provided a positive alternative to relief and an opportunity to Indians to improve conditions on reserves. Greater stress was placed on the involvement of Indians in the planning and supervision of projects and it is anticipated that this trend will continue.

Winter works programs provided Indians with a total of approximately \$924,000.00 in wages. These programs included the Community Employment Program, the Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program, and a road-clearing operation in the Yukon Territory in which the Branch, working in co-operation with the Departments of Northern Affairs and Public Works, employed 108 Indians.

Welfare

Welfare services and social benefits available to Indians include those administered and financed by the Indian Affairs Branch and Indian bands, those developed through co-operative cost-sharing arrangements with provincial, municipal and private organizations, and programs operated by other federal and provincial departments.

Indians are eligible for Family Allowances and Old Age Security administered by the federal government, as well as for Old Age Assistance, Blind and Disabled Persons' Allowances administered by provincial governments. In Ontario and

Quebec, Indian women receive Mothers' Allowances on the same basis as non-Indian mothers. Under the Nova Scotia Social Assistance program, Indian mothers and abandoned Indian children may receive provincial social assistance.

Public Assistance

Indians who live on reserves are eligible in time of need for food, fuel and clothing. Additional assistance also may be granted as required in the form of essential household equipment, supply and repair of prosthetics, payment of rent, and transportation costs of destitute Indians stranded away from home.

Provincial Welfare Services

It has been the policy of the Department to negotiate agreements with the provinces, as a means of giving Indians access to provincial welfare services. Under such agreements, the provinces provide welfare services to Indians, on the same basis as to their other residents.

Agreements with the governments of the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia provide for the extension of child welfare services to Indian reserves. Extensive child welfare services are being made available in other provinces although formal agreements have not been negotiated.

Under the Ontario General Welfare Assistance Act, 33 Indian bands (about half the Indian population of Ontario) assume municipal responsibilities by participating in the provincial welfare assistance program.

During the year the implementation of a joint federal-provincial statement of policy on social assistance and health services ensured that Indians living off reserves in British Columbia have access to social assistance at point of need. The costs of two continuing experimental projects designed to study and deal with specific welfare problems of Indians in the Prince Rupert and Babine areas were shared with the Province of British Columbia.

In Manitoba, the Department continues to give financial support to a community development program, administered by the Province, which makes a valuable contribution to the economic and social development of both individuals and communities.

In general, handicapped Indians benefit from provincial rehabilitation services on the same basis as non-Indians. Under joint agreements with three private organizations—the Alberta Tuberculosis Association, the Manitoba Sanatorium Board and the Saskatchewan Council for Crippled Children and Adults—the Indian Affairs Branch contributed to the administrative costs of rehabilitation programs and assumed responsibility for total expenditures on behalf of individuals.

Leadership Training and Community Organizations

The development of Indian leadership is promoted through training programs sponsored jointly by the federal government, provincial governments and university extension departments in several provinces.

Fifteen courses of various types were held for Indian leaders during the year. Community workshops and a leadership institute were conducted by the Extension Department, University of British Columbia. The University of Alberta co-ordinated

the programs in Alberta, while in Manitoba several short community courses were arranged by the Winnipeg Community Welfare Planning Council. The Community Programs Branch, Ontario Department of Education and, for the first time, the University of Western Ontario, organized courses for chiefs and councillors. In the Province of Quebec, Laval University and Macdonald College each conducted a training program. The Extension Department, St. Francis Xavier University, continued to assist reserve groups in the Cape Breton, N.S., development program.

Many Indians provide responsible leadership in their respective communities as members of band councils, and committees concerned with health, welfare and educational matters, as well as through voluntary organizations such as Indian Homemakers' Clubs, Women's Institutes, Home and School Associations, church groups and others.

The value of leadership training and community short courses is apparent in the continuing development of progressive reserve programs.

Housing

Standards of housing on reserves continue to improve and residents generally are taking a much keener interest in their housing and the development of their communities. This was particularly evident in the year under review, when more than 90 per cent of the applicants for housing contributed in cash toward construction of their homes, in addition to contributing as much as possible of their own labour.

Indian bands and band councils are giving increased attention to proper housing for their reserves. This should have a significant effect upon the morale, unity and pride of the communities and every one of the residents. Band councils are concerned with allocating priorities for housing assistance, the proper location and construction of housing, the acquiring of services such as water and electricity, the laying out of proper roads and other related matters.

During the fiscal year 1,085 houses were constructed in Indian communities at a total cost of \$3,705,872.00. It is significant that of this total cost \$1,746,278.00 was contributed by individuals and Bands with appropriation contributing the balance. The past year's program also included the repair of some 3,527 homes at a cost of \$636,859.00 from appropriation, personal and band contributions.

Field Administration

General field administration in the 89 Indian agencies and nine regions involves staff management and training; the review and preparation of methods and procedures; the provision and maintenance of buildings and equipment; and the construction and maintenance of reserve roads, power lines, water systems and other works.

The planned program of staff development continued with training courses being conducted in the Provinces of Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta for staff at the Agency Assistant classification.

Programs designed to provide new and improved access roads to reserves, to improve sanitation on reserves, and to ensure adequate supplies of water were continued with more than \$1,000,000 being expended for these purposes.

Names and Locations of Regional Offices and Indian Agencies

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
MARITIMES			
Miramichi	Amherst, N.S.	St. John River	Woodstock, N.B.
Eskasoni	Chatham, N.B.	Shubenacadie	Micmac, N.S.
P.E.I.	Eskasoni, N.S.		
	Lennox Island, P.E.I.		
QUEBEC			
Abitibi	Quebec City		
Bersimis	Amos		
Caughnawaga	Betsiamites		
Maniwaki	Caughnawaga	Pointe-Bleue	Pointe-Bleue
Odanak-Lorette	Maniwaki	Restigouche	Restigouche
Oka	Quebec City	Seven Islands	Sept-Iles
	Oka	Timiskaming	Notre-Dame-du-Nord
ONTARIO			
<i>Southern Ontario</i>	Toronto	Sarnia	Sarnia
Caradoc	Muncey	Bruce	Chippawa Hill
Christian Island	Christian Island	Six Nations	Brantford
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	St. Regis	St. Regis (Quebec)
Simcoe	Sutton West	Tyendinaga	Deseronto
Rice and Mud Lakes	Peterborough	Walpole Island	Walpole Island
		Parry Sound	Parry Sound
<i>Northern Ontario</i>	North Bay		
Chapleau	Chapleau	Nakina	Nakina
Fort Frances	Fort Frances	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls
James Bay	Moose Factory	Port Arthur	Port Arthur
Kenora	Kenora	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie
Manitoulin Island	Manitowaning	Sioux Lookout	Sioux Lookout
MANITOBA			
Clandeboye	Winnipeg		
Dauphin	Selkirk	Nelson River	Ilford
Fisher River	Dauphin	Norway House	Norway House
Island Lake	Hodgson	Portage-la-Prairie	Portage-la-Prairie
	Island Lake	The Pas	The Pas
SASKATCHEWAN			
Battleford	Saskatoon		
Carlton	Battleford	File Hills-Qu'Appelle	Fort Qu'Appelle
Crooked Lake	Prince Albert	Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake
Duck Lake	Broadview	Pelly	Kamsack
	Duck Lake	Shellbrook	Shellbrook
		Touchwood	Punnichy
ALBERTA			
Athabaska	Edmonton		
Blackfoot	Fort Chipewyan	Hobbema	Hobbema
Blood	Gleichen	Lesser Slave Lake	High Prairie
Edmonton	Cardston	Peigan	Brocket
Fort Vermilion	Edmonton	Saddle Lake	St. Paul
	Fort Vermilion	Stony-Sarcee	Calgary
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE			
Aklavik	Fort Smith, N.W.T.		
Fort Smith	Inuvik	Yellowknife	Yellowknife
	Fort Smith		
BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON			
<i>British Columbia</i>	Vancouver		
Babine	Hazelton	Nicola	Merritt
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	Okanagan	Vernon
Burns Lake	Burns Lake	Queen Charlotte	Masset
Cowichan	Duncan	Skeena River	Prince Rupert
Fort St. John	Fort St. John	Stuart Lake	Vanderhoof
Kamloops	Kamloops	Terrace	Terrace
Kootenay	Cranbrook	Vancouver	Vancouver
Kwawkwalth	Alert Bay	West Coast	Port Alberni
Lytton	Lytton	Williams Lake	Williams Lake
New Westminster	New Westminster		
Yukon			
Yukon	Whitehorse		

Support Services

Band Councils

Indian band councils, chosen by band membership, have much the same powers and duties as the local governments of rural municipalities.

By authority of the Indian Act, band councils may make by-laws about health, traffic, disorderly conduct, game and fish management, public works, and other matters pertaining to their reserves. The councils of bands in an advanced stage of development may be granted the power to make by-laws to raise funds through taxation or licensing and to spend such moneys.

Forty-five band councils—an increase of four during the year—have been granted the right to manage, in whole or in part, the expenditure of band funds. All band councils are encouraged to take the lead in planning for band fund expenditures.

Band councils are also encouraged to take increasing responsibility in the management of welfare assistance, community planning, economic development, and school administration. In Ontario 33 bands—comprising approximately half of the province's Indian population—manage their own welfare services under the Provincial General Welfare Assistance Act.

Many band councils are showing an increasing interest in planning improved communities and continued during the year to seek Branch assistance in design and technical aid for band-built houses, community halls, and for long-range construction plans for developing the community.

Indian school committees, appointed by the band council, assume responsibility for matters such as school attendance, care of school property, special disciplinary problems, field days, school festivals, and other similar activities. The 40 Indian school committees active during the year constitute a basic step towards Indian bands assuming full responsibility for the operation of schools on reserves. Plans are being formulated for the establishment of autonomous Indian school boards in selected areas.

Membership and Estates

Administration of estates, registration of individual land holdings and matters concerning band membership and enfranchisement are responsibilities of the Membership and Estates Division.

Estates

Estates administered and concluded totalled 923, with a further 73 reviewed and closed out. New estates opened for administration totalled 640.

Police and other reports of fatal accidents were reviewed in 133 cases and appropriate action taken where third party liability was involved.

The estates of more than 400 mentally incompetent Indians and the assets of more than 200 infant Indians were administered.

Individual Land Holdings

During the year the reserves of the Metlakatla Band, which were surrendered in 1951, were returned to reserve status. Extensive research was completed to ascertain the persons entitled to be placed in lawful possession.

A greater volume of work has been necessary to check and confirm ownership of land affected by rights-of-way, easements, sales, and an increased activity in leasing of reserve lands.

With the growing number of subdivision surveys on reserves, the issuance of evidence of lawful possession has increased in volume annually.

Membership

The addition of 99 children to membership in Indian bands was protested during the year in accordance with the provisions of Sections 9 and 12 of the Indian Act, with the result that 20 were declared entitled and five not entitled to be registered as Indians. The remaining 74 protests are under investigation. In decisions on 35 protests received prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, 26 children were declared entitled and nine not entitled to be registered as Indians.

There were 653 persons enfranchised during the year.

Engineering and Construction

A great variety of Engineering and Construction Division services was provided to every region in Canada through a central professional staff, field engineering officers and construction supervisors attached to regional offices of the Branch.

Approximately \$11,000,000 was expended on such services supplied by Branch facilities with the assistance of the Department of Public Works on larger projects.

Construction contracts processed by this unit for the various sponsoring Divisions totalled 135 completed and 59 still under construction at the end of the year. This Division also called for tenders, awarded contracts, processed progress estimates and performed associated work. A portion of the workload includes the provision of technical and professional personnel as departmental representatives on various governmental committees.

Other operations of the unit include the design of a new standard type of day schools, Indian homes, community halls; the design and construction of ancillary structures at residential schools as well as buildings for use as offices, staff residences, equipment shelters and community freezers; the planning of village sub-divisions and associated utility services; the procurement of site data; the investigation and survey work required for new road construction, and the repair and maintenance of existing roads; the investigation and survey work required for the construction of bridges, water supply and sewage disposal systems, power generating and distribution systems, irrigation and erosion control works; and also repairs and maintenance to a wide variety of similar existing works and structures.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Citizenship Registration for the

CITIZENSHIP CERTIFICATES	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
ISSUED						
To Canadians by						
Birth.....	2,753	1,815	1,794	1,697	1,771	2,630
Naturalization.....	6,722	5,687	4,735	3,950	3,643	3,420
Marriage.....	841	1,576	1,279	1,257	1,317	1,495
Domicile.....	3,533	2,069	1,585	1,857	1,647	2,208
To Remove Doubt.....	23	42	15	11	6	4
Resumption.....				3	49	76
Replacements.....						
Miniatures.....						
TOTAL ISSUED.....	13,872	11,189	9,408	8,775	8,433	9,833
GRANTED TO						
British:						
Adults.....	12	81	325	431	841	1,951
Minors.....					40	144
Adopted or Legitimated.....					2	6
TOTAL BRITISH.....	12	81	325	431	883	2,101
Alien:						
Adults.....	6,000	12,568	10,766	8,931	9,359	6,265
Minors.....	306	845	505	698	1,066	1,507
Adopted or Legitimated.....				7	12	21
Re-acquisition of Status.....				570	1,233	855
TOTAL ALIENS.....	6,306	13,413	11,271	10,206	11,670	8,648
TOTAL GRANTED.....	6,318	13,494	11,596	10,637	12,553	10,749
GRAND TOTAL.....	20,190	24,683	21,004	19,412	20,986	20,582
MISCELLANEOUS						
Retention.....		7	4	28	91	143
Registration—						
Births Abroad.....	229	683	729	956	1,261	1,563
*Extension.....						
Loss by						
Alienation.....	451	223	279	181	137	206
Renunciation.....		2				
Revocation.....	241	309	262	173	92	138
Applications Filed						
Through Courts (Aliens).....	12,119	11,780	9,736	9,101	7,865	8,094
With Branch (All Others).....	10,272	7,844	10,448	9,059	8,653	13,323
TOTAL APPLICATIONS.....	22,391	19,624	20,184	18,160	16,518	21,417

*Represents only those cases reported to Branch by posts abroad. (Extensions not issued by Department.)

First Sixteen Years Under the Present Act

1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	TOTALS
2,078	1,439	1,562	1,206	1,258	1,318	1,196	1,175	1,134	1,058	
3,826	3,396	2,873	2,147	2,515	3,118	2,194	1,833	1,739	1,366	
1,339	888	540	437	466	673	552	465	410	367	
1,806	1,611	1,337	1,243	1,312	1,527	1,101	1,132	1,141	960	
16	5	6	8	8	5	12	5	2	2	
44	6	12	1	11	18	15	30	36	35	
.....	92	943	1,078	1,312	1,563	1,529	1,510	1,648	1,478	
.....	150	7,402	18,450	39,582	41,173	37,395	35,911	33,611	45,234	
9,109	7,587	14,675	24,570	46,464	49,395	43,994	42,061	39,721	50,500	389,586
3,119	3,106	3,252	5,023	7,266	8,501	7,793	7,567	7,974	9,100	
317	449	502	769	1,351	1,693	1,748	1,814	1,852	2,278	
10	13	16	20	33	40	42	27	20	20	
3,446	3,568	3,770	5,812	8,650	10,234	9,583	9,408	9,846	11,398	79,548
8,271	13,755	48,188	42,028	73,571	58,905	49,061	40,599	36,369	49,002	
991	1,537	6,193	7,094	12,561	14,188	11,884	11,936	9,821	11,276	
17	18	44	68	222	272	321	122	126	122	
803	667	520	400	458	584	419	310	312	282	
10,082	15,977	54,945	49,590	86,812	73,949	61,685	52,967	46,628	60,682	574,831
13,528	19,545	58,715	55,402	95,462	84,183	71,268	62,375	56,474	72,080	654,379
22,637	27,132	73,390	79,972	141,926	133,578	115,262	104,436	96,195	122,580	1,043,865
141	314	92	116	152	120	80	121	92	108	1,609
2,402	2,675	4,128	3,868	4,422	5,321	5,037	4,904	5,477	5,053	48,703
.....	.....	.....	.....	65	30	80	88	55	104	422
575	105	211	23	17	27	204	157	246	397	3,439
1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8
70	135	44	42	3	7	5	4	1	2	1,528
14,410	32,246	38,497	38,419	72,297	55,682	49,754	40,875	41,543	52,236	494,654
24,757	15,941	1,840	1,176	78,960	66,547	67,901	67,425	63,462	75,978	523,586
39,167	48,187	40,337	39,595	151,257	122,229	117,655	108,300	105,005	128,214	1,018,240

Table 2. Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship and Period of Immigration, Calendar Year 1962

Country of Former Citizenship	Total	Period of Immigration								Born in Canada
		Before 1921	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1945	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	1961-1962	
Albania.....	5						1	4		
Algeria.....	9							9		
Argentina.....	48					2	6	39		
Austria.....	1,162	20	30	1		25	586	494	3	3
Belgium.....	798	13	8	4		70	289	408	2	4
Bolivia.....	3							3		
Brazil.....	21					1	5	14		
British Commonwealth.....	11,415	8	14	11	33	1,745	4,140	5,420	44	
Bulgaria.....	57		2			7	19	28	1	
Chile.....	6							6		
China.....	1,009	103	10	1		33	386	458	14	4
Colombia.....	7							7		
Cuba.....	18	1				1	7	9		
Czechoslovakia.....	458	1	34	44	1	48	120	209	1	
Denmark.....	1,131	5	37	2		39	277	770	1	
Dominican Republic.....	2						1	1		
Ecuador.....	1							1		
Egypt.....	164							164		
El Salvador.....	1								1	
Estonia.....	314		2			75	182	55		
Finland.....	589	3	58	5		22	257	242		2
France.....	1,237	9	7	2		50	407	759	3	
Germany.....	10,001	11	41	5	1	378	5,141	4,399	18	7
Greece.....	2,420	3	1	3		29	579	1,789	15	1
Haiti.....	11				1		4	6		
Hungary.....	14,604	2	56	10		75	180	14,245	36	
Iceland.....	16	1	1				6	7		1
Indonesia.....	2							2		
Iran.....	9						1	8		
Iraq.....	22							21	1	
Ireland.....	28					1	8	19		
Israel.....	358		1			2	25	326	4	
Italy.....	8,956	16	19	8		300	4,183	4,383	44	3
Japan.....	89	18	8	8			11	38	2	4
Jordan.....	8							7	1	
Korea.....	1							1		
Latvia.....	363		1			83	136	142	1	
Lebanon.....	204					1	57	145	1	
Liechtenstein.....	8			1				7		
Lithuania.....	242	1	6			104	85	43		3
Luxembourg.....	51					2	10	39		
Mexico.....	19					2	9	5		3
Morocco.....	224						2	220	2	
Netherlands.....	6,483	6	17	2	1	523	4,105	1,818	8	3
Netherlands East Indies.....	1							1		
Norway.....	253	5	27	3	1	20	77	113		7
Panama.....	2						1	1		
Paraguay.....	30						19	11		
Peru.....	5						1	3	1	
Philippines.....	2						1	1		
Poland.....	2,615	25	148	48	1	653	688	1,018	25	9
Portugal.....	730						150	574	6	
Republic of Congo.....	1							1		
Roumania.....	395	4	23	1		29	95	241		2
Spain.....	223						64	159		
Sudan.....	1							1		
Sweden.....	107	5	23			2	37	37		3
Switzerland.....	448		22	2	1	27	143	248	1	4
Syria.....	20	1	1			1	2	15		
Tunisia.....	22							21	1	
Turkey.....	82		1			1	3	77		
U.S.S.R.....	1,363	40	123	28		391	473	302	1	3
United States.....	914	155	93	38	36	121	175	259	23	14
Uruguay.....	2							2		
Venezuela.....	24						2	21	1	
Yugoslavia.....	2,268		27	10	1	64	474	1,677	14	1
TOTALS.....	72,082	457	842	237	79	4,927	23,630	41,553	279	78

Table 3. Immigration to Canada by Calendar Years, 1852-1962

1852.....	29,307	1880.....	38,505	1908.....	143,326	1936.....	11,643
1853.....	29,464	1881.....	47,991	1909.....	173,694	1937.....	15,101
1854.....	37,263	1882.....	112,458	1910.....	286,839	1938.....	17,244
1855.....	25,296	1883.....	133,624	1911.....	331,288	1939.....	16,994
1856.....	22,544	1884.....	103,824	1912.....	375,756	1940.....	11,324
1857.....	33,854	1885.....	79,169	1913.....	400,870	1941.....	9,329
1858.....	12,339	1886.....	69,152	1914.....	150,484	1942.....	7,576
1859.....	6,300	1887.....	84,526	1915.....	36,665	1943.....	8,504
1860.....	6,276	1888.....	88,766	1916.....	55,914	1944.....	12,801
1861.....	13,589	1889.....	91,600	1917.....	72,910	1945.....	22,722
1862.....	18,294	1890.....	75,067	1918.....	41,845	1946.....	71,719
1863.....	21,000	1891.....	82,165	1919.....	107,698	1947.....	64,127
1864.....	24,779	1892.....	30,996	1920.....	138,824	1948.....	125,414
1865.....	18,958	1893.....	29,633	1921.....	91,728	1949.....	95,217
1866.....	11,427	1894.....	20,829	1922.....	64,224	1950.....	73,912
1867.....	14,666	1895.....	18,790	1923.....	133,729	1951.....	194,391
1868.....	12,765	1896.....	16,835	1924.....	124,164	1952.....	164,498
1869.....	18,630	1897.....	21,716	1925.....	84,907	1953.....	168,868
1870.....	24,706	1898.....	31,900	1926.....	135,892	1954.....	154,227
1871.....	27,773	1899.....	44,543	1927.....	158,886	1955.....	109,946
1872.....	36,578	1900.....	41,681	1928.....	166,783	1956.....	164,857
1873.....	50,050	1901.....	55,747	1929.....	164,993	1957.....	282,164
1874.....	39,373	1902.....	89,102	1930.....	104,806	1958.....	124,851
1875.....	27,382	1903.....	138,660	1931.....	27,530	1959.....	106,928
1876.....	25,633	1904.....	131,252	1932.....	20,591	1960.....	104,111
1877.....	27,082	1905.....	141,465	1933.....	14,382	1961.....	71,689
1878.....	29,807	1906.....	211,653	1934.....	12,476	1962.....	74,586
1879.....	40,492	1907.....	272,409	1935.....	11,277		

Table 4. Age, Sex and Marital Status of Immigrants, 1962

Age Group	Grand Total	MALES						FEMALES					
		Single	Married	Widow- ed	Divor- ced	Separ- ated	Total	Single	Married	Widow- ed	Divor- ced	Separ- ated	Total
0-4.....	6,646	3,408					3,408	3,238					3,238
5-9.....	5,598	2,860					2,860	2,738					2,738
10-14.....	4,248	2,181					2,181	2,067					2,067
15-19.....	6,389	2,868	31				2,899	2,612	877			1	3,490
20-24.....	14,217	4,604	1,202	1	10	4	5,821	4,438	3,932	2	12	12	8,396
25-29.....	12,189	2,860	3,039	4	29	12	5,944	2,590	3,552	21	62	20	6,245
30-34.....	7,820	950	2,866	7	54	15	3,892	1,098	2,667	39	101	23	3,928
35-39.....	5,189	383	2,097	12	63	19	2,574	506	1,961	39	75	34	2,615
40-44.....	3,032	134	1,263	13	34	15	1,459	235	1,158	75	85	20	1,573
45-49.....	2,063	66	795	8	26	9	904	111	799	151	71	27	1,159
50-54.....	1,848	44	682	18	26	5	775	83	656	235	67	32	1,073
55-59.....	1,528	27	433	23	13	2	498	71	495	389	55	20	1,030
60-64.....	1,426	15	363	54	14	4	450	60	381	472	42	21	976
65-69.....	1,148	20	309	87	6	4	426	64	230	400	14	14	722
70 and over.....	1,245	24	263	156	9	3	455	69	144	555	14	8	790
TOTAL.....	74,586	20,444	13,343	383	284	92	34,546	19,980	16,852	2,378	598	232	40,040

Table 5. Country of Last Permanent Residence and Destination of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1962

Country of Last Permanent Residence	CANADA	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories Yukon
Albania	2						2					
Algeria	106					100				1	2	
Arabia, Saudi	2						2					
Argentina	133			1		47	60	1	4	9	11	
Australia	1,063	2		5	13	164	480	10	16	52	321	
Austria	778			3	6	152	454	31	13	62	53	4
Belgium	706	3		2	1	414	208	24	4	20	30	
Bermuda	73			3		22	40		1	2	5	
Brazil	108			2	1	32	61			3	9	
Britain	15,603	170	13	178	349	2,468	9,177	478	361	803	1,593	13
England	10,950	129	10	136	101	1,955	6,271	315	282	620	1,120	11
Northern Ireland	951	5		12	111	93	591	26	24	35	54	
Scotland	3,505	33	3	26	137	399	2,212	129	48	126	390	2
Wales	187	3		4		21	100	7	7	19	26	
Lesser Br. Isles	10						3	1		3	3	
Bulgaria	7					1	5				1	
Ceylon	14					7	6		1			
China	244	1		14	3	39	90	38	3	31	25	
Czechoslovakia	18					3	9		1	4	1	
Denmark	594	3		11	3	53	270	15	15	98	126	
Egypt	1,322	1		6		1,073	211	10	5	5	11	
Estonia	3					1	2					
Finland	317			4	3	39	237	6	3	6	19	
France	2,674	3		23	5	2,144	349	34	7	37	71	1
Germany	5,548	20	1	48	47	917	2,876	348	109	622	540	20
Greece	3,741			131	8	1,793	1,471	77	58	113	88	2
Hong-Kong	426	2		6	1	51	160	28	11	17	150	
Hungary	450			1	4	109	246	11	7	32	40	
Iceland	3						2		1			
India	529	7		17	5	80	154	10	20	30	206	
Iran	18	1				3	5	3	1	1	3	
Ireland (Republic)	452	7		4	7	63	271	12	24	27	37	
Israel	558	4			1	338	168	13	3	16	15	
Italy	13,641	1		70	57	3,955	7,664	288	83	784	719	20
Japan	137	4		2		7	58	6		9	50	1
Latvia	8					2	5		1			
Lebanon	303		6	27	2	90	142	5	7	24		
Lithuania	4						4					
Luxembourg	19					11	7				1	
Malta	362			1		1	332	12	2	7	7	
Mexico	134					41	42	16	1	7	27	
Morocco	143					91	52					
Netherlands, The	1,555	1		21	8	96	949	37	19	220	204	
New Zealand	321	1		4		27	112	12	1	35	127	1
Norway	208	1		3	20	38	60	9	5	17	54	
Pakistan	55			7		17	25	1	1	2	2	
Poland	1,601		1			211	1,023	113	42	169	42	
Portugal	2,928	5		13	7	734	1,595	143	16	123	292	
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	126			2	6	29	59	7	1	7	15	
Roumania	134					19	109			2	4	
St. Pierre & Miquelon	26	2		4		15	5					
South Africa—Rep.	340	6		16	7	63	147	20	11	24	45	1
Spain	362	2		2	3	206	120	4		14	11	
Sweden	201			6	16	23	99	4	3	19	29	2
Switzerland	802			6	3	345	320	16	5	34	72	1
Syria	22			1		12	4	2		1	2	
Tunisia	14					7	7					
Turkey	140			6	6	64	48	2	10		4	
U.S.S.R.	56					3	39	4	4	4	2	
United States	11,643	117	50	291	317	1,905	5,093	407	203	1,101	2,132	27
Yugoslavia	862		4	6	6	74	569	42	21	65	73	2
Africa Br. Other	78			1		9	34	5	12	10	7	
Africa, not Br. other	42			5		10	23	1		3		
Asia, Br. other	24	1				1	4	2	4	4	8	
Asia, not Br. other	261	5		4	7	72	97	28	12	1	35	
Central America, Br.	5					1	3					
Central America not Br.	18				2	3	3			6	4	
Europe, Br. Other	11					8	3					
South America, Br. other	467			7		100	330	1	3	13	13	
South America, not Br. other	395	3		10		109	189	28	4	18	34	
West Indies, Br.	1,480	3	1	10	16	535	759	44	22	27	62	1
West Indies, not Br.	106			4	4	67	28			3		
Other Countries, Br.	41	1				15	20	2		1	2	
Other Countries, not Br.	19		1			3	9		1		5	
TOTAL	74,586	378	77	989	944	19,132	37,210	2,410	1,163	4,745	7,441	97

Table 6. Immigration to Canada by Ethnic Origin, 1925-1962

Ethnic Origin	Ten years ended Dec. 31 1934	Ten years ended Dec. 31 1944	Ten years ended Dec. 31 1954	Five years ended Dec. 31 1959	From overseas	1960 From U.S.A.	Total	From overseas	1961 From U.S.A.	Total	From overseas	1962 From U.S.A.	Total
Albanian.....	162	29	234	89	33	3	33	43	2	45	27	1	28
Arabian.....	37	12	221	371	81	21	84	58	7	65	65	2	67
Armenian.....	418	40	400	1,057	143	48	164	176	10	186	769	8	777
Austrian*.....				8,936	753	37	1,001	583	58	641	445	61	506
Belgian.....	8,423	811	10,790	268,036	20,853	5,582	26,435	13,207	26	733	516	30	546
British.....	418,126	66,747	400,148	168,430	12,548	3,353	15,601	7,969	5,068	18,963	16,635	5,634	22,639
English.....	27,601	43,798	27,325	37,606	12,548	3,353	15,601	7,969	3,432	11,135	2,153	3,337	13,993
Irish.....	109,013	19,013	87,152	56,608	5,084	1,021	4,012	3,153	1,974	2,187	4,102	1,012	5,118
Scottish.....	13,690	1,130	8,648	56,953	5,084	1,021	6,103	3,153	107	4,456	4,075	14	5,118
Welsh.....	1,576	121	8,834	5,952	530	165	692	399	107	475	475	14	5,118
Bulgarian.....	1,377	121	11,576	11,007	42	32	140	25	5	30	17	1	18
Chinese.....	25,749	5,629	10,966	1,466	133	87	220	861	33	894	826	50	876
Czech and Slovak.....	16,083	635	13,010	16,501	1,126	81	1,207	96	73	169	606	70	151
Danish.....	525	88	945	2,115	1,673	18	1,691	484	114	598	814	136	742
East Indian.....	525	33	13,422	2,115	1,673	18	1,691	484	28	772	814	36	850
Estonian.....	23,228	481	9,596	6,904	993	54	1,047	350	11	63	51	54	385
French.....	31,814	8,485	31,035	18,837	2,179	761	2,940	1,731	748	2,479	381	340	45
German†.....	94,235	7,098	157,558	107,135	10,792	1,638	12,430	6,191	1,832	8,023	5,118	865	2,974
Greek.....	3,514	630	13,035	24,548	5,009	83	5,093	3,858	83	3,941	4,164	1,882	7,000
Hungarian.....	30,978	2,497	12,263	38,618	1,207	72	1,279	734	49	783	759	75	4,239
Icelandic.....	349	61	266	209	12	14	14	5	2	7	1	3	837
Iranian.....	34	6	62	75	13	3	16	18	2	22	18	1	4
Italian.....	14,856	2,358	116,774	136,473	21,308	382	21,690	14,630	458	15,088	14,181	8	36
Japanese.....	2,837	469	169	801	159	10	169	116	10	126	134	357	14,538
Jewish.....	28,398	6,440	42,308	16,177	2,385	579	2,964	1,510	533	2,043	1,349	20	154
Latvian.....	377	42	13,547	1,484	141	20	161	98	24	122	56	491	1,840
Lithuanian.....	5,373	262	11,644	877	80	24	104	86	28	114	34	10	66
Maltese.....	186	20	5,833	2,299	481	4	485	207	1	208	364	27	61
Mexican.....	9	15	70	115	38	7	45	22	1	29	18	8	372
Negro.....	2,327	390	1,890	3,694	1,013	122	1,135	1,020	111	1,131	1,377	6	24
Netherlander.....	13,088	2,278	110,655	31,922	5,598	385	5,983	1,960	333	2,293	1,681	182	1,559
North American Indian.....	21,171	107	233	137	341	25	25	40	40	419	37	37	408
Norwegian.....	21,871	1,026	6,872	14,758	3,182	210	3,401	180	239	2,885	208	200	408
Polish.....	38,394	3,092	61,288	14,758	3,182	210	3,401	2,753	232	2,885	1,956	187	2,143
Portuguese.....	2,117	378	2,655	14,758	3,182	19	5,267	2,976	23	2,981	3,343	15	3,443
Russian.....	7,168	888	5,374	1,481	154	105	1,595	105	105	155	112	12	198
Rumanian.....	7,588	888	5,374	1,481	154	105	1,595	105	100	209	112	83	822
Spanish.....	19,020	947	2,034	3,925	74	74	850	768	76	844	739	83	367
Swedish.....	3,614	565	4,179	3,030	227	262	489	111	233	344	144	223	674
Syrian.....	3,986	217	1,293	4,913	742	69	811	591	62	653	584	90	674
Turkish.....	66	3	123	1,913	244	26	270	236	26	262	531	35	566
Ukrainian.....	59,895	6,295	34,232	2,419	298	11	133	129	26	139	130	44	174
Yucoslovakian.....	18,411	2,130	15,726	16,520	3,517	55	3,572	128	37	165	122	48	170
Others.....			145	672	155	49	204	131	71	2,202	1,346	84	430
Total.....	891,336	121,793	1,135,095	788,746	92,864	11,247	104,111	60,173	11,516	71,689	62,943	11,643	74,586

*Included with German prior to 1953.

†Includes Austrian up to and including 1952; also in the five year period ended Dec. 31, 1954.

Table 7. Ethnic Origin and Country of Last

No.	Country of Last Permanent Residence	TOTAL	Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British					Bulgarian	Ceylonese	Chinese	Czech-Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French	German
								TOTAL	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh											
1	Albania.....	2	2																				
2	Algeria.....	106						3	3													82	1
3	Arabia, Saudi.....	2																					
4	Argentina.....	133			1	2		6	3	1	2						4	2		1	1	4	7
5	Australia.....	1,063		1		4		721	515	73	111	22	3		1		6	1		1	7	11	27
6	Austria.....	778		3		361	1	3	3						2	1	2					13	26
7	Belgium.....	706				1	485	42	40			1	1		1							3	2
8	Bermuda.....	73				1		9	7													4	4
9	Brazil.....	108				1									1		6	1				3	2
10	Britain.....	15,603		3	6	13	15	14,124	8,396	1,545	3,759	424	1		41	15	10	123	4	20	6	62	79
11	England.....	10,950		3	6	13	15	9,567	8,155	536	601	275	1		37	14	10	111	3	19	6	56	75
12	Ireland, Northern.....	951						943	32	897	13	1			2								1
13	Scotland.....	3,505						3,423	162	106	3,139	16			2	1		7	1			6	3
14	Wales.....	187						182	39	6		132											
15	Lesser Br. Isles.....	10						9	8														
16	Bulgaria.....	7						1	2				6										
17	Ceylon.....	14												2				3					
18	China.....	244													234								
19	Czechoslovakia.....	18														15							
20	Denmark.....	594					1	10	7		3					554						4	6
21	Egypt.....	1,322		20	606	1		3	3						3			53				5	1
22	Estonia.....	3																		3			
23	Finland.....	317						4	4										1	295			4
24	France.....	2,674	3	2	23	2	6	25	18	2	5		1		7	1	2	1					20
25	Germany.....	5,548		5	3	20	2	76	64	1	11		2	1	6	11	7	11	1	1	2	16	4,685
26	Greece.....	3,741	13		30			7	4	3			1										
27	Hong Kong.....	426				2		18	12	1	5				381		3	2					
28	Hungary.....	450			1																		3
29	Iceland.....	3						2	1	1													
30	India.....	529		1		2		10	9	1				1			496					1	1
31	Iran.....	18						2	2														
32	Ireland, Republic.....	452						439	23	408	8											1	2
33	Israel.....	558		6	35																		
34	Italy.....	13,641	4		1	2		1	1				2			2	1					1	3
35	Japan.....	137													3								
36	Latvia.....	8																					
37	Lebanon.....	303		20	38											2						3	1
38	Lithuania.....	4																2			1		
39	Luxemburg.....	19				1																	2
40	Malta.....	362						6	6													2	
41	Mexico.....	134						25	16		9												16
42	Morocco.....	143																				27	1
43	Netherlands, The.....	1,555						6	4			2			1	1	1						8
44	New Zealand.....	321				1		295	3	1	2	10			1					3		1	4
45	Norway.....	208						3	1						1								
46	Pakistan.....	55						2	2								3	1				1	
47	Poland.....	1,601															3						6
48	Portugal.....	2,928		1		1		2	2													1	5
49	Rhodesia & Nyasaland.....	126						97	72	8	15	2			1		2						6
50	Roumania.....	134			2	4																	12
51	St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	26						3	1	2							2	1				21	
52	South Africa, Rep.....	340					1	196	152	12	25	7			2	1	2	1				12	25
53	Spain.....	362				1																	
54	Sweden.....	201				2		3	3								3	1		16	24	1	6
55	Switzerland.....	802			1	17	2	12	10	1		1					1	2	1			7	74
56	Syria.....	22		2																			
57	Tunisia.....	14																					
58	Turkey.....	140	1		18			1	1														2
59	U.S.S.R.....	56																		6			
60	United States.....	11,643	1	2	8	61	30	5,634	3,137	1,339	1,012	146	1	2	50	70	136	34	2	3	45	865	1,882
61	Yugoslavia.....	862				2			25	3	14			1		1	2	3	1			1	1
62	Africa, Br. other.....	78				2		42	3	1	5	1				1	2					3	2
63	Africa, not Br. other.....	42		3	5		1	10	3	1	1	1										4	
64	Asia, Br. other.....	24						11	9	1					11								
65	Asia, not Br. other.....	261			1			8	7		1				58			4				1	1
66	Central America, Br.....	5						3		3													
67	Central America, not Br.....	18						3	3							1	1						4
68	Europe Br. other.....	11						10	10		14												
69	South America, Br. other.....	467						68	39		14		1	1	29		21						5
70	South America, not Br. other.....	395					2	34	24	8	2		1		1	3		1		2		6	48
71	West Indies, Br.....	1,480						273	181	29	59	4			47		2	70				14	11
72	West Indies, not Br.....	106				1		3	3													6	5
73	Other Countries, Br.....	41						4	4						2								
74	Other Countries, not Br.....	19						5	4		1				4			1				2	
75	TOTAL.....	74,586	28	70	777	506	546	22,269	13,038	3,492	5,118	621	19	8	876	151	742	830	64	54	385	2,974	7,000

Permanent Residence of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1962

Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Pakistani	Polish	Portuguese	Roumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others	No.
				10		1									1					2	5		1					1	
1	3			48		14											17	2	2	1	7							2	
34	14			92		13	9	2	4					14	1		28	2	2	4								3	
	36			4		20											13		2	3								4	
10	43			86	1	5	1			1				3			16		2	2	13		1					5	
				4		1												5										6	
7	1			18		15	4						10	1			4	21	1	4			1					7	
																												8	
18	53	1	7	118		132	11	5	5		14		269	37	6	4	209	29	2	30	50	3	15					9	
17	53	1	7	99		128	11	5	5		14		261	32	3	3	197	25	2	28	50	2	14					10	
						1							7				1											11	
1				19		3							1	5	3	1	10	4		2		1	1					12	
																												13	
																												14	
																												15	
																												16	
																												17	
																												18	
																												19	
																												20	
204	2			47		62		179			3		2				6		1		3	2		5	79	16		21	
																												22	
																												23	
8	34			22		8																						24	
130	25			82		147	31	2	10		1		2	6	4		50	69	15	14	97	1	10	3	1	3	82	24	
3,675				1		31	11	5					1	13	2	1	98	1	2	3	25	3	4		6	29	10	25	
																												26	
																												27	
																												28	
429				1		16																						29	
																												30	
																												31	
																												32	
																												33	
																												34	
																												35	
																												36	
																												37	
																												38	
																												39	
																												40	
																												41	

Table 8. Ethnic Origin and Country of

Country of Citizenship	TOTAL	Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British					Bulgarian	Ceylonese	Chinese	Czech-Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French	German
							TOTAL	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh											
1 Albania.....	3	3																				
2 Arabia, Saudi.....																						
3 Argentina.....	80			1	1		1	1								4					3	2
4 Australia.....	1,171		1				865	626	96	121	22	2		1	9	8			1	4	5	32
5 Austria.....	457				406	1	2	2														26
6 Belgium.....	521					499															5	1
7 Brazil.....	48																					
8 Britain & Colonies.....	17,857		5	10	13	15	15,011	9,092	1,481	4,005	433		1	233	17	5	173	3	16	2	61	57
9 Bulgaria.....	6											6										
10 Ceylon.....	20						2	2					3				3					
11 China.....	545													544								
12 Czechoslovakia.....	10														9							
13 Denmark.....	608														600						2	1
14 Egypt.....	964		19	542	1		1	1							4			57			5	
15 Estonia.....	1																		1			
16 Finland.....	343																		1	332		2
17 France.....	2,350		2	22	1	3	6	3	2	1					3		1	1	1		2,001	9
18 Germany.....	5,081				5		16	12		4		1			3	1						4,999
19 Greece.....	4,023			3																		
20 Hungary.....	437				1																	2
21 Iceland.....	1																					
22 India.....	575	2			2		3	3					1			549	1				1	
23 Iran.....	36		7																			
24 Ireland, Republic.....	598						586	7	579								1					1
25 Israel.....	587		6	28													1					1
26 Italy.....	13,951			1	5								1								1	1
27 Japan.....	141																					
28 Latvia.....	4																					
29 Lebanon.....	292		21	37														1		1	1	1
30 Lithuania.....	2																					
31 Luxemburg.....	13																					
32 Mexico.....	102						3	3													2	14
33 Morocco.....	109																				2	
34 Netherlands, The.....	1,631						3	3						1	1						1	9
35 New Zealand.....	308						290	187	38	53	12						1				1	4
36 Norway.....	206						1															
37 Pakistan.....	74																					
38 Poland.....	1,639														3					1	1	5
39 Portugal.....	3,063	1			1									14			1				1	2
40 Rhodesia & Nyasaland.....	76						58	48	8	1	1				3					5		
41 Roumania.....	125			2	4																	10
42 South Africa.....	368						213	158	14	31	10			1	1	3	4				15	23
43 Spain.....	499					2	1															
44 Sweden.....	155																		6	1		2
45 Switzerland.....	604					1	1	1													6	23
46 Syria.....	24																					
47 Tunisia.....	10																					
48 Turkey.....	177	1		23			1	1														
49 U.S.S.R.....	81																					
50 United States.....	10,452			8	54	22	5,111	2,821	1,266	882	142	1	1	22	65	117	12	1	8	1	834	2
51 Yugoslavia.....	1,009				2							1	1				1				1	1,732
52 Africa, other.....	6			2																		
53 Asia, other.....	290		7	2			1	1						33			3				1	
54 Central America.....	10						1	1											1			
55 Europe, other.....	1																					
56 South America, other.....	186						5	4	1						2		1		2		1	6
57 West Indies, Br.....	618						82	58	4	19	1			15		25					8	5
58 West Indies, not Br.....	95						2	2													7	4
59 Other Countries.....	21				1									5		1						
60 Stateless.....	1,922	24	3	89	1	1	3	1	2			6		7	29				16		1	22
61 TOTAL.....	74,586	28	67	777	506	546	22,269	13,038	3,492	5,118	621	18	8	876	151	742	830	64	54	385	2,974	,7000

Citizenship of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1962

Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Jewish	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Pakistan	Polish	Portuguese	Roumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others				
1	3			21		10											13	1	2		8								2			
26	10			79	1	11	9	4	4		1			11	1		27	1	1	3		2	1	2		6		8	1			
				2	1	2																						1	4			
1	27		4	72		164	5	5	3		360		903	24	4	2	143	344	2	27	34	2	9	1	5	19	2	24	8			
44						9																						1	7			
																													9			
					1									6														6	10			
																													11			
36	4			13		10		174			1		1		1		1				1	2		4	74	12		3	12			
						8																							13			
4	13			84		54	2	2	7	1	1			1	3	2	25	7	5	14	54		6	2		1	13	6	17			
4,011	6			1		6					2		2	1			13		2	6			1	1		4	9	1	18			
418						16																					1		19			
	1																												20			
		23				3																							21			
	4	1				2																							22			
						543																							23			
4	1			13,888		35											1		5		1							2	24			
																	1										10	1	25			
					140																								26			
							4																						27			
2							223																		2	2			28			
									12		1	20																	29			
				1										8					1				2	1					30			
						89								1	1,609														31			
	1			1		2																							32			
	2																												33			
																													34			
																													35			
																													36			
																													37			
																													38			
1																													39			
2	7			1										4	1														40			
																													41			
																													42			
																													43			
																													44			
																													45			
																													46			
																													47			
10	1																												48			
64	64	3	2	326	7	433	16	1	7	26	3	3	4	158	263	192													49			
11	7			4		9											186	3	20	1	8	8	59	4	217	82	11	16	36	60	77	50
	7																												51			
																													52			
																													53			
																													54			
																													55			
																													56			
																													57			
																													58			
																													59			
																													60			
																													61			

Table 9. Country of Last Permanent Residence and

	Intended Occupation	TOTAL	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bermuda	Brazil	Britain	Ceylon	China	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Egypt	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hong Kong	Hungary	India	Ireland, Rep.
	DESTINED TO THE LABOUR FORCE																					
	MANAGERIAL																					
1	Owners, Managers Officials.....	1,093	4	21	3	3	2	4	173		2	4	26	1	31	26	6	5	2	3	5	
	PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL																					
	Professional Engineers																					
2	Civil.....	183	1	9				2	57		5	2	2	4		2	5		7	8	3	
3	Mechanical.....	219		3	5				93		2		1	4		1	9		3	4	8	
4	Industrial.....	25							4							1					1	
5	Electrical.....	197		3		1			93			2	7			3	8	2	13	6	1	
6	Mining.....	45		1					9							1	3		2	4	2	
7	Chemical.....	62		1					19				4	2					4	1	1	
8	Other.....	236		2	1	5			114			1		8	1	5	7	2	3	4	8	
	Physical Scientists																					
9	Chemists.....	234		7	2	2			110		2			11	1	8	8	1	5	10	3	
10	Geologists.....	58		3					17							1	1	2				
11	Physicists.....	36			1				27		1									1		
12	Other.....	35		2		2			18								2		2			
	Biologists, Agricultural Prof.																					
13	Biological Scientists.....	47		3					13								3		2		3	
14	Veterinarians.....	33		1					9			1		1		1		1			2	
15	Other.....	30		1		1			4		1			1		1	2			2		
	Teachers																					
16	Professors & Principals.....	390		6	3	11		1	95		3			2	1	25	10	2	3	12	2	
17	School Teachers.....	787	1	36	3	12	4		307		2	2	12		1	37	9	2	9	30	6	
18	Other Instructors.....	351		32	2	4			99			1		3	1	16	4	3	1	10	4	
	Health Professionals																					
19	Physicians & Surgeons.....	530	3	4	1	4	1		130		7			8	1	12	8	12	12	23	7	
20	Dentists.....	61	1		3	1			12			1		4		1		2	1	1	1	
21	Nurses, graduate.....	1,621		84	3	8	3		904		1	16		1	4	21	40	2	9	10	34	
22	Nurses-in-training.....	22							6						1		2				1	
23	Therapists.....	177		14	1	1			112		1	3				3	5	1	1	3	2	
24	Optometrists.....	7															1				2	
25	Osteopaths & Chiropractors.....	10							1						1							
26	Pharmacists.....	39		4	1	1			8					5	1	4	1	1	1	1		
27	Medical & Dental Technicians.....	227		7	2	1			82		1		2	1		5	14	3	6	5	1	
28	Other Health Professionals.....	75		2	2				28			2	3	1		1	1	1	1	1		
29	Law Professionals.....	35							7	1				3		2	1	1	1	2		
30	Religion Professionals.....	475	3	6	7	4	2	2	29		1	2		1	1	37	9	3	2	2	6	
	Artists, Writers, Musicians																					
31	Commercial Artists.....	60	1	1		2			24					2	2		4	2	1			
32	Art Teachers.....	22							3					2		2	2	1				
33	Authors, Editors, Journalists.....	120		10					46			1		2		5	1	1	1	1		
34	Musicians & Music Teachers	54		1					9					1		4	6	2	1		1	
	Other Professionals																					
35	Architects.....	65	2	2		3			19		1			4					6	4	1	
36	Draughtsmen.....	506	1	7	4	1		1	283	1		5		16	2	23	40	13		3	3	
37	Surveyors.....	46	1	5		1			15					1		2	2			1		
38	Actuaries, Statisticians.....	21		1					9		1			1		1			1			
39	Economists.....	35		2		1			5					1			2					
40	Computer Programmers.....	6							9													

Israel	Italy	Japan	Lebanon	Luxembourg	Malta	Mexico	Netherlands, The	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan	Poland	Portugal	Rhodesia & Nyas.	Roumania	S. Africa Rep.	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Syria	Turkey	United States	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	West Indies (Br.)	West Indies (not Br.)	Other Ct. (Br.)	Other Ct. (not Br.)	
8	7	7	1	1	5	12	1	2	1			2	5		8	1	2	18		4	626		3	17	4	9	25	1
3 4 2 1	3		1			1	1	7	2	1	3	1	1		2	2	2	2	1	3	30 58 13 27 19 13 48			6 2		3 4	5 6 7 8	
1	2					2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2		3	1	1	1		1						2	1	
2	1	2				1	4	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	2		2	1		22 21 2 4		2	9	1	4	9	
							5	1	1				1		2			1								10 11 12		
	1						1		2		2				1	1	2				11 6 9			4 2 4		2 13 14 15		
2 2	4 1	3 2	1 2		1	1	3 7	6 20 9	3 3 1	2 3 2	1 4 4	1 3			2 7 4	1 2 1	1	11 8 5	1 2	2	174 184 87			3 37 32	2 9 5	4 12 4	16 17 18	
5	8	3	6			3	1	4		3	4	8	3	1	6	13		1	2	28	97 21 114 5 8 2 6 3			9 1 156 1 1	7 5 10 5	79 3 84 2 1 3	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	
		1	1		1	2	56 1 2	20 8 3	6 3 1				3		2	1	7 2 1											
							1														33 15 3 3			19 4 5 6	3 7 2 3	12 7 28 29 30		
	2 1	1	1				7 2				2	2		1	4		2	9					1					
	26		2		1		6	1			2		1		2	6		1	2	1	280			6	3	18		
		2 1		1			1		1							1	1	1	5 1		10 7					31 32		
		2				1	1 1	4							3 1				1		38 23			1	2 1	3 1	33 34	
1 1	1 12 2	1	3 1	1	1		12 2 1 2	2 2 1	2 1			5 1	1		3 2 2	7	2	1 17		2	11 25 3 2 10 1		1	2 7 2 6		1 1	35 36 37 38 39 40	

Table 9. Country of Last Permanent Residence and

Intended Occupation	TOTAL	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bermuda	Brazil	Britain	Ceylon	China	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Egypt	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hong Kong	Hungary	India	Ireland, Rep.
41 Accountants, Auditors.....	270		12	1	2	2		88	1	1		1	17		11	4	3	4	1	5	2
42 Dietitians.....	20							3							1	4					1
43 Social Workers.....	58		2		2			22									1			2	
44 Librarians.....	40		4					11		5		1						1		2	
45 Interior Decorators.....	36		2	2			1	11					4		2	5		2			
46 Photographers.....	39		1	1	1			9					1		3	5	2				
47 Science Technicians.....	227		9			1		79	1	1		2	5		19	21	2				2
48 Other Professionals.....	346		11		7	1	2	114		2		2	4	1	13	16	4	6		1	4
TOTAL.....	8,218	14	301	43	76	16	9	3,166	4	37		47	145	22	276	265	78	109	4	171	91
CLERICAL																					
49 Bookkeepers, Cashiers.....	522		25	7	5	1	1	207		2		5	17	6	11	24	26	1	1		5
50 Storekeepers, Shipping Clerks.....	198		9	3	3			80				5	3	2	7	16	7	2	1		1
51 Stenographers, Typists.....	2,315	1	138	19	8	3	2	1,182	3			17	56	12	100	162	9	1	1	6	24
52 Other.....	1,863	1	54	14	3	4	2	741		1	1	21	57	20	65	287	23	1	3	5	24
TOTAL.....	4,898	2	226	43	19	8	5	2,210	3	3	1	48	133	40	183	489	65	5	6	11	54
TRANSPORTATION																					
53 Aircraft Operators.....	27							9							5						
54 Railroad Operators.....	8														2						
55 Water Transport.....	69		1				1	45								3		1			
56 Road Transport.....	221		4	1	1		1	61		1			1	2	11	23	24	1	2	2	10
57 Other.....	44							11							2	1		1			
TOTAL.....	369		5	1	1		2	126		1			2	2	20	27	34	2	3	2	10
COMMUNICATION																					
58 Communication Workers.....	120		3			2		57				1	1	1	6	4	3			2	2
COMMERCIAL																					
59 Auctioneers, canvassers.....	9							1							1						
60 Pedlars, Commercial Travellers.....	144		3	3	2	1		42				2	7		13	5	3		1	2	1
61 Sales Clerks, Salesmen.....	590		15	5	4			228		3		6	17	8	36	56	23		1	1	19
62 Other sales occupations.....	307	1	12	2	2			135				3	12	2	12	13	6	2	4	4	
TOTAL.....	1,050	1	30	10	8	1		406		3		11	36	10	62	74	32		4	7	24
FINANCIAL																					
64 Financial Workers.....	164		4	1	1			61				1	2	2		3					2
SERVICE & RECREATION																					
65 Protective Service.....	84		1			1		43	1						4	2	4	1			
66 Cooks.....	397	2	6	8	3	3		43		9		4	2	2	55	51	62	7	1		1
67 Domestic Servants.....	3,155	1	4	80	14		1	218	1			48	1	14	75	496	392	5	12		10
68 Nurses' Aides.....	292		6		4	1		87		1		5	1	12	36	14				1	4
69 Waiters, Porters.....	989		19	11	8	7	2	162		4		7	2	2	60	50	74	5	7		6
70 Athletes, Entertainers.....	97	1		1	1			27		1		2			8	1				1	4
71 Other Service Workers.....	839	2	14	18	14	1	3	127		2	1	13	5	6	29	76	148	5	2		5
TOTAL.....	5,853	6	50	118	44	13	6	707	2	17	1	79	10	25	243	712	694	23	23	1	30
FARMING																					
73 Farmers & Farm Workers....	1,923		23	30	32	2	2	175		4	1	66	1	8	89	141	169	2	1	4	14
LOGGING																					
74 Loggers & Related Workers.	64		1	2	1			10				1		1	2	4				2	

Intended Occupation of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1962—Continued

Israel	Italy	Japan	Lebanon	Luxembourg	Malta	Mexico	Netherlands, The	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan	Poland	Portugal	Rhodesia & Nyas.	Roumania	S. Africa Rep.	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Syria	Turkey	United States	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	West Indies (Br.)	West Indies (not Br.)	Other Ct. (Br.)	Other Ct. (not Br.)	
6	3		5					1		1		2	3	4	3	2	1				43			13	2	12	14	41
							1														2			2			6	42
		1						1	1						1				2		18			3		1	3	43
															2						8							44
															1				1		4			1			1	45
1	3						2	1							1				1		6			2				46
3	8	2	1				6	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	1		26		1	14		1	6	47
							4	3	1		2	2		1	4	1	2	4		1	91			14	3	3	8	48
34	87	13	28	2	5	14	147	104	37	19	42	31	20	10	75	47	25	101	5	39	1,643		8	389	31	84	304	
13	8	1	3		2		6	8	1		7	4	3	1	3	4	2	9			67			25		9	2	49
3	5	1				1	7	3	2									2			26			3		1	3	50
4	16	1	5	1	9	2	43	26	9	1	3	7	3		21	5	11	44			224		1	91	5	24	13	51
	31	1	3	1	14		66	14	21	1	27	7	6		10	5	8	35		1	163		5	67	1	26	19	52
25	60	4	11	2	25	3	122	51	33	2	37	18	12	1	35	14	22	90		2	480		6	186	6	60	37	
	1						1	1				1									8					1		53
													1								4							54
3	8				3		2	1	2			1				1	2				4			2			1	55
	1		1				9		2		13	5		1				1	1		25			3	1	2	56	
											2	1									10		1	1		1		57
3	10		1		3		12	2	5		15	8	1	1		1	2	2		1	51		1	6		2	4	
1	3		1					2										2			21		2	3		1	2	58
								1													5					1		59
				1		1	1	2			6										49			2		3		60
4	2		4	2	7	1	17	1	2			1	1		3	1		5			84			8	2	9	8	61
4	1						3	1							2	2		1	1		62			2		3	6	62
8	3		9	2	7	2	21	5	2		6	2	1		5	3		10	1		200			12	2	16	14	63
1						1	3	2					2		2			1			65			4	1	3	2	64
1	2		1				1	3	2	1			2		2	1		30			6			3		2	2	65
5	38	1	2		3		7	1	1		5	6			5	8		1			16			4			4	66
4	829	3	3	1	24		185	2	12		61	96	1	1	26	15	93	1	1		64	3	23	284	2	39	12	67
3	2				2		20	2	3		2	2			1		2	6			39		1	28	1	2	68	
6	357		5		4	2	25	6	2		11	26	1	3		9	3	21			53		11	10	3	5	69	
																2	1	3			39			1				70
3	235		6	2	1		2	10	1	4	1	6			1	3	1	10			51		7	9	2	9	71	
22	1,463	1	17	3	34	3	250	14	23	1	86	136	4	5	7	45	29	163	1	4	268	3	42	339	4	48	34	72
5	204	3	11	1		5	139	4	7	1	51	368	7	8	3	5	12	48			232	1	25	3		2	14	73
	4	1							5			1				1	4				23	1						74

Table 9. Country of Last Permanent Residence and

Intended Occupation		TOTAL	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Bermuda	Brazil	Britain	Ceylon	China	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Egypt	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hong Kong	Hungary	India	Ireland, Rep.
FISHING, HUNTING, TRAPPING																						
75	Fishermen, Hunters, Trappers.....	14							3							1		2				
MINING																						
76	Miners, Well Drillers.....	100			4	2			27				2			7	21	1		1		4
CONSTRUCTION																						
77	Carpenters.....	714	6	10	10	7			93		2		9		8	39	72	77		3		2
78	Plumbers.....	170		4	3	2	1		40				1		2	14	28	22		1		1
79	Electricians.....	463		7	12	4	1		92		4		5	7	2	35	60	74				2
80	Painters, glaziers.....	356		8	6	10			65				5	1	2	32	65	44		1		3
81	Bricklayers, Stonemasons.....	618	1	2	22	6		2	36				2	1	1	53	89	15				2
82	Cement & Concrete Workers.....	39		1					7							1	3					
83	Plasterers, Lathers.....	107		1		1			16					4		16	21	15		1		
84	Sheet Metal Workers.....	118			2	2			32		1		3			23	19	3	1			
85	Other Construction Workers.....	82		2	1	3			14							3	9	4				
86	TOTAL.....	2,667	7	35	56	35	1	3	395		7		25	13	15	216	366	254	1	6		10
MANUFACTURING & MECHANICAL																						
87	Food Workers.....	524	1	3	14	11		2	60				13	1	5	49	84	75	2	3		3
88	Rubber Workers.....	15							2				1			1	3	1				
89	Leather Workers.....	239		2	5		2		12				1			13	24	62		1		3
90	Textile Workers.....	98	2	3	1	1			26				3			5	10	14				
91	Tailors & Furriers.....	1,467	3	13	21	12			83				8	24	9	48	107	411	1	6	1	4
92	Woodworkers, Sawyers.....	373	1	4	28	12			32				6	2	1	17	82	52		1		
93	Pulp & paper workers.....	31							11						1		6	1				
94	Printers & bookbinders.....	252		14	2	4	2		70				6	11	1	15	37	16			1	1
95	Furnacemen, Moulders.....	111			2	4	5		21		1					3	18	16				
96	Jewellers, Watchmakers.....	107	1	2	1	2		1	13				3	24		5	13	8				
97	Machinists.....	1,767	3	31	44	19	4		595		9		21	16	5	98	385	70		5	1	11
98	Mechanics, Repairmen.....	1,286	4	19	21	28		5	184		14		12	35	6	100	187	130	1	2	5	10
99	Electrical & Electronic Workers.....	310		7	6	5			83		1		6	12	2	10	43	27	3			1
100	Painters (Excl. construction).....	67		1	6				10		1		3			4	10	14				
101	Clay, glass, stone workers.....	65			3				12				1	1		5	8	4		1		
102	Stationary enginemen.....	99		1	1	2			32				1		1	6	8	2		1		1
103	Freight handlers.....	15							6						1	1	5					
104	Other production workers.....	192		2	5			1	55		2		1	5	3	4	23	11	1	3	1	9
105	TOTAL.....	7,018	15	104	162	102	2	15	1,307		35		82	143	36	384	1,053	914	8	23	12	44
LABOURERS																						
106	General Labourers.....	3,145	2	18	56	1	1	5	136		13					11	143	94		1	8	4
NOT STATED																						
107	Occupations not stated & unknown.....	52			2				4							3	2	8		3	1	
108	TOTAL WORKERS.....	36,748	51	821	531	325	48	51	8,963	9	123	5	367	512	163	1,534	3,330	2,354	156	84	256	291
NON-WORKERS																						
109	Wives.....	15,674	30	113	110	159	9	28	2,533	2	51	10	97	298	52	429	906	666	189	101	102	54
110	Children.....	18,137	43	111	101	196	16	25	3,268	2	66	2	121	447	91	601	945	548	64	162	125	84
111	Other.....	4,027	9	18	36	26		4	839	1	4	1	9	65	11	110	367	173	17	103	46	23
112	TOTAL NON-WORKERS.....	37,838	82	242	247	381	25	57	6,640	5	121	13	227	810	154	1,140	2,218	1,387	270	366	273	161
113	TOTAL IMMIGRATION.....	74,586	133	1,063	778	706	73	108	15,603	14	244	18	594	1,322	317	2,674	5,548	3,741	426	450	529	452

Intended Occupation of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1962—Concluded

Israel	Italy	Japan	Lebanon	Luxembourg	Malta	Mexico	Netherlands The	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan	Poland	Portugal	Rhodesia & Nyas.	Roumania	S. Africa Rep.	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Syria	Turkey	United States	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	West Indies (Br.)	West Indies (not Br.)	Other Ct. (Br.)	Other Ct. (not Br.)		
		1							1		1	1									3					1	75		
1	1				1		1	1			4	1			3	1					12	3		1			1	76	
3 1 8 4 2	208 15 45 41 317	1			5 4 9 13		26 2 18 11 5 1 6	4 1 1 1 1	3 1 1		13 2 10 5 5	20 2 8 10 20	1 1 1 2	1 2 5	2 1 1 4 1	2 1 1 1 1	5 1 1 1 1	8 1 10 5 5				41 14 18 18 7		9 3 3 5	11 3 11 1 2 1 1		2 1 1 1 1 2	11 4 5 7 8 11 1	77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85
1 13 14 14	19 13 14 14				2 1 1	1	2		2		1			1	1		2 1	1 1 1 1				23		1				1 1 2	82 83 84 85
20	686	1	8		34	1	71	6	8		37	60	2	4	9	8	9	33		1	136		19		30		3	36	86
7 1 5 2	98			1	3 1		11	1		1	10	12			1	4	2	18			20		1		1		1	7	87 88 89 90
24 5 1	483 7 81		3	1	8 10		10		5		36	43		5	1	5 2 1	3 13 3			2	13 23 13 4		8 3	19 4 1	1 1 1	6	14	2 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98	
2 6 27	11 18 6 178 187	1 1 2 1 6	1 2 1 6	1 1 1 13	1 1	1	2 1 1 25	3 1 1 8	3 1 10 4		2 1 10 20	1 2 26 60	1 1 4	1 3	2 3	1 8 4	2 1 1 17	7 3 9 31			23 13 6 1 23 6 1 23		1 1 1 5 9	1 4 1 17 31	1 1 2 1 4	1 1 1 4 15 9	3 3 3 3 9 9 9	99 100 101 102 103 104 105	
1 1 4	28 8 14 2				2 1		6 2 4 4	1 2	2 1			6 3 3	1 1			2 1	1 1 1	9 3 4			26 4 18 2		1		9 1 3	2 1 1	2 1 1	6 1 1 3	99 100 101 102 103 104
1	12				2		3		1		8			1	2	1		6			23				2	1		3	105
87	1,204	2	17	5	61	1	104	20	24	3	101	166	7	11	22	29	14	129	3	6	336		32		100	4	22	67	105
2	2,272	1	7		13	2	22	5			77	104		5	1	6	2	7			31		40		4	1	2	11	106
				1			2				6	1									18		1						107
217	6,004	27	118	16	184	37	906	217	147	27	463	899	61	45	170	161	121	604	10	57	4,145	5	182		1,094	53	253	551	108
144 165 32	3,707 3,381 549	68 27 15	72 91 22	2 1 11	67 100 47	50 47	269 343 37	36 57 11	27 30 12	10 4 6	523 514 101	880 1,072 77	23 39 23	37 29 21	59 90 21	105 89 7	31 47 2	95 87 16	6 6 11	34 38 11	2,695 3,835 968	8 285 39	352 43	122 218 46	24 22 7	97 242 34	192 248 80	109 110 111	
341	7,637	110	185	3	178	97	649	104	61	28	1,138	2,029	65	89	170	201	80	198	12	83	7,498	51	680		386	53	373	520	112
558	13,641	137	303	19	362	134	1,555	321	208	55	1,601	2,928	126	134	340	362	201	802	22	140	11,643	56	862		1,480	106	626	1,071	113

Table 10. *Intended Occupation and Destination of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1962*

Intended Occupation	CANADA	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories Yukon
DESTINED TO THE LABOUR FORCE												
MANAGERIAL												
Owners, managers, officials.....	1,093	8	1	9	11	299	530	28	8	57	136	6
PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL												
<i>Professional Engineers</i>												
Civil.....	183	1		2	5	49	77	8	1	6	34	
Mechanical.....	219	2		4	4	68	109	5	1	7	19	
Industrial.....	25		1			6	12	1		1	4	
Electrical.....	197	2		3	2	69	101	5	2	2	11	
Mining.....	45			2	1	16	12	4	1	3	6	
Chemical.....	62				1	19	30			6	6	
Other.....	236	2			10	77	105	3	3	21	15	
<i>Physical scientists</i>												
Chemists.....	234			4	1	74	112	4	2	17	20	
Geologists.....	58			1		11	20	1		16	9	
Physicists.....	36					2	26	2		4	2	
Other.....	35	1		1		9	15		1	5	3	
<i>Biologists, Agricultural Prof.</i>												
Biological Scientists.....	47			1		8	18	3	1	4	12	
Veterinarians.....	33			1	1	4	9	2	3	11	2	
Other.....	30	1				8	11	1	3		3	
<i>Teachers</i>												
Professors & Principal.....	390	17		13	9	69	145	14	13	71	39	
School Teachers.....	787	8	2	20	20	241	259	29	13	61	134	
Other Instructors.....	351	5		4	5	81	132	14	11	27	72	
<i>Health Professionals</i>												
Physicians and Surgeons.....	530	39	1	19	14	157	142	32	64	27	35	
Dentists.....	61	3		2		15	15	3		9	14	
Nurses, graduate.....	1,621	19		14	12	212	1,017	39	78	76	152	2
Nurses-in-Training.....	22					4	12		2	1	3	
Therapists.....	177	5			1	21	89	16	2	19	24	
Optometrists.....	7					2	4			1	1	
Osteopaths & Chiropractors.....	10			2			5	2		1		
Pharmacists.....	39				1	17	16	2	1	1	1	
Medical & Dental Technicians.....	227	2	1	3	5	56	106	8	5	15	26	
Other.....	75			1	2	18	30	3	2	4	15	
Law Professionals.....	35					12	13	2	2	1	5	
Religion Professionals.....	475		4	3	14	153	176	21	13	47	43	1
<i>Artists, writers, musicians</i>												
Commercial artists.....	60					18	31	1		3	7	
Art teachers.....	22				1	9	7	2			3	
Authors, Editors, Journalists.....	120			7		33	61	3	1	1	14	
Musicians & Music Teachers.....	54	1	1	1	2	16	19	6	2	3	3	
<i>Other professionals</i>												
Architects.....	65	1				26	24	5		5	4	
Draughtsmen.....	506	1		1	18	183	232	12	3	19	36	1
Surveyors.....	46					10	22	2		2	10	
Actuaries, Statisticians.....	21					6	13	1			1	
Economists.....	35	1				9	22			1	1	
Computer programmers.....	6						5		1		1	
Accountants, Auditors.....	270			5	1	99	132	3		8	21	1
Dietitians.....	20	2				4	12	1			1	
Social Workers.....	58					14	24	2	4	6	8	

Table 10. *Intended Occupation and Destination of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1962—Continued*

Intended Occupation	CANADA	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories Yukon
Librarians	40			1	1	2	24	1	1	2	8	
Interior Decorators	36				1	13	17			1	3	
Photographers	39	2		1		13	14	2	1	3	3	
Science Technicians	227	2		4	2	115	81	4		4	15	
Other Professionals	346	1		6	8	97	161	11	4	23	35	
TOTAL	8,218	118	10	126	142	2,145	3,719	281	241	548	883	5
CLERICAL												
Book-keeper, Cashiers	522	1		6	3	144	274	10	3	28	52	1
Storekeepers, Shipping Clerks	198	2			3	45	106	10	3	9	20	
Stenographers, Typists	2,315	4	1	24	6	701	1,150	37	21	106	264	1
Other	1,863	5		14	12	493	981	64	16	81	195	2
TOTAL	4,898	12	1	44	24	1,383	2,511	121	43	224	531	4
TRANSPORTATION												
Aircraft operators	27	1				12	5	2		1	6	
Railroad operators	8					5	1				2	
Water transport	69	2		6	20	13	14				14	
Road transport	221			2	1	46	129	6	6	12	18	1
Other	44	1				14	23	2		2	2	
TOTAL	369	4		8	21	90	172	10	6	15	42	1
COMMUNICATION												
Communication Workers	120	4		1	1	32	67	5	1	3	6	
COMMERCIAL												
Auctioneers, canvassers	9					2	3	2			2	
Pedlars, Commercial Travellers	144	1		1	1	40	71	4	1	10	15	
Sales clerks, salesmen	590	1		8	2	133	303	26	4	33	80	
Other sales occupation	307			3	2	80	170	5	5	10	32	
TOTAL	1,050	2		12	5	255	547	37	10	53	129	
FINANCIAL												
Financial Workers	164	1			2	40	83	7	1	8	22	
SERVICE & RECREATION												
Protective Service	84			2	2	15	53	3		4	5	
Cooks	397	5		14	5	155	159	10	4	15	29	1
Domestic Servants	3,155	2	2	102	16	1,126	1,426	77	36	170	197	1
Nurses Aides	292	2	1	5	1	57	154	9	4	22	37	
Waiters, Porters	989	3		13	3	327	492	19	8	42	82	
Athletes, Entertainers	97					23	51	5		6	12	
Other Service Workers	839	1	1	3	11	225	472	10	8	35	72	1
TOTAL	5,853	13	4	139	38	1,928	2,807	133	60	294	434	3
FARMING												
Farmers & Farm Workers	1,923	2	3	30	16	318	861	113	54	217	307	2
LOGGING												
Loggers & Related Workers	64	1		4	2	2	10	2		1	42	
FISHING, HUNTING, TRAPPING												
Fishermen, Hunters, Trappers	14			3	1	3	4				3	

Table 10. *Intended Occupation and Destination of Immigrants, Calendar Year 1962—Concluded*

Intended Occupation	CANADA	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories Yukon
MINING												
Miners, Well Drillers	100	1		1	1	18	49	9		4	14	3
CONSTRUCTION												
Carpenters	714	3		4	13	166	378	22	7	57	62	2
Plumbers	170	1		4	3	41	88	10	2	5	15	1
Electricians	463			3	3	149	248	12	2	24	22	
Painters, glaziers	356			2	3	108	175	16	6	19	27	
Bricklayers, Stonemasons	618			5	4	129	341	31	11	46	50	1
Cement & concrete workers	39			1		6	19	4	1	4	4	
Plasterers, Lathers	107			1		33	54	7		7	4	1
Sheet Metal Workers	118				2	37	62	8	1	3	5	
Other Construction Workers	82	2			3	12	34	7	3	9	11	1
TOTAL	2,667	6		20	31	681	1,399	117	33	174	200	6
MANUFACTURING & MECHANICAL												
Food Workers	524	2		4	4	172	259	21	5	31	26	
Rubber Workers	15					2	11				1	
Leather Workers	239			3	1	99	106	5	3	8	14	
Textile Workers	98			1		38	48	2		4	5	
Tailors & Furriers	1,467			10	10	621	660	45	8	41	72	
Woodworkers, Sawyers	373			4	1	110	180	11	1	27	39	
Pulp & paper workers	31			1	2	3	15			2	8	
Printers & bookbinders	252			4	1	69	136	9	1	9	23	
Furnacemen, Moulders	111			2	1	34	55	3	1	6	10	
Jewellers, Watchmakers	107			1	1	56	39	1		5	4	
Machinists	1,767	4		10	77	376	1,051	54	11	62	119	3
Mechanics, Repairmen	1,286	7		11	9	432	589	44	20	75	96	3
Electrical & Electronic Workers	310	3		9	1	105	149	8	3	11	21	
Painters (Excl. Construction)	67			1		21	35	3	1	2	4	
Clay, Glass, Stone Workers	65					17	40	4		3	1	
Stationary Enginemen	99			1		20	46	3	5	12	12	
Freight Handlers	15				2	4	8				1	
Other production workers	192	1		4		54	103	6	1	8	15	
	7,018	17		66	109	2,233	3,530	219	60	307	471	6
LABOURERS												
General Labourers	3,145	1	1	25	17	832	1,651	90	41	229	252	6
NOT STATED												
Occupations not stated & unknown	52				2	14	28	1		3	4	
TOTAL WORKERS	36,748	190	20	488	423	10,273	17,968	1,173	558	2,137	3,476	42
NON-WORKERS												
Wives	15,674	65	22	190	184	3,600	8,124	508	255	1,069	1,629	28
Children	18,137	114	17	192	241	4,376	9,133	609	288	1,302	1,844	21
Other	4,027	9	18	119	96	883	1,985	120	62	237	492	6
TOTAL NON-WORKERS	37,838	188	57	501	521	8,859	19,242	1,237	605	2,608	3,965	55
TOTAL IMMIGRATION	74,586	378	77	989	944	19,132	37,210	2,410	1,163	4,745	7,441	97

Table 11. Indian Population

The table below gives the Indian population by provinces for 1949, 1954, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962.
The figures for 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 are as of December 31.

Province	1949	1954	1959	1960	1961	1962	Increase 1962	% Increase 1962
Prince Edward Island.....	273	272	341	343	348	363	15	4.3
Nova Scotia.....	2,641	3,002	3,561	3,630	3,746	3,834	88	2.3
New Brunswick.....	2,139	2,629	3,183	3,280	3,397	3,524	127	3.7
Quebec.....	15,970	17,574	20,453	21,154	*21,793	22,373	580	2.7
Ontario.....	34,571	37,255	42,668	43,767	*44,942	46,172	1,230	2.7
Manitoba.....	17,549	19,684	23,658	24,608	25,681	26,676	995	3.9
Saskatchewan.....	16,308	18,750	23,280	24,278	25,334	26,483	1,149	4.5
Alberta.....	13,805	15,715	19,287	20,053	20,931	21,807	876	4.2
British Columbia.....	27,936	31,086	36,229	37,375	38,616	39,784	1,168	3.0
Yukon Territory.....	1,443	1,568	1,868	1,923	2,006	2,096	90	4.5
Northwest Territories.....	3,772	4,023	4,598	4,758	4,915	5,108	193	3.9
TOTAL.....	136,407	151,558	179,126	185,169	191,709	198,220	6,511	3.4

*Figures published previously adjusted due to transportation of population of one band.

Table 12. Indian Land in Reserves and Number of Bands, by Province

Province	No. of Bands	No. of Reserves	Total Area in Acres
Prince Edward Island.....	1	4	2,741
Nova Scotia.....	11	39	25,404
New Brunswick.....	15	23	37,671
Quebec.....	41	26	178,971
Ontario.....	111	164	1,555,817
Manitoba.....	51	101	524,015
Saskatchewan.....	67	122	1,207,829
Alberta.....	41	*93	1,564,515
British Columbia.....	189	1,620	843,479
Yukon Territory.....	14	*22	4,765
Northwest Territories.....	16	†27	1,943
TOTAL.....	557	2,241	5,947,150

*Including 5 Indian Settlements

†Indian Settlements only

Table 13. Statement of Expenditures 1962-1963

Province	Branch Administration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts	Welfare	Economic Development	Education	Statutory Indian Annuities	Totals
Nova Scotia.....	5,956.50	187,590.53	2.10	416,389.89	54,995.12	525,772.23		1,190,706.37
New Brunswick.....		44,140.32	2,753.20	365,534.66	15,958.47	148,611.04		576,997.69
Prince Edward Island.....		22,966.96		16,461.32	7,267.75	14,782.51		61,478.54
Quebec.....	6,240.00	516,552.98	242.55	1,273,877.62	181,220.70	3,674,843.92	1,132.00	5,654,109.77
Ontario.....	15,707.15	1,218,987.24	31,036.88	1,857,428.66	519,665.53	5,872,104.61	35,274.00	9,550,204.07
Manitoba.....	12,037.73	677,192.06	26,038.01	2,043,898.74	408,400.23	3,728,833.42	132,880.00	7,029,280.19
Saskatchewan.....	66,847.66	598,003.95	14,845.97	2,545,722.13	391,896.36	4,169,716.21	134,868.40	7,921,900.68
Alberta.....	10,489.42	703,986.41	32,790.27	1,009,446.40	175,319.83	4,108,981.99	114,315.00	6,155,329.32
British Columbia.....	85,771.51	1,115,892.98	37,111.63	2,121,852.55	172,546.44	5,727,754.05	3,410.00	9,264,339.16
Yukon.....		47,285.14	8,237.60	225,326.86	24,450.33	354,707.99		660,007.92
Northwest Territories.....		236,086.29	10,871.98	340,431.37	106,814.12	232.72	26,690.00	721,126.48
Headquarters and Miscellaneous	605,614.14	244,313.09	272,084.84	123,938.43	225,005.32	627,955.19	17,000.00	2,115,911.01
Grants to Provide Additional Services to Indians of British Columbia.....		99,991.64						99,991.64
TOTAL.....	808,664.11	5,712,989.59	436,015.03	12,340,308.63	2,283,540.20	28,954,295.88	465,569.40	51,001,382.84
Statutory Pensions.....								420.00
GRAND TOTAL.....								51,001,802.84

Table 14. Revolving Fund Loans

Outstanding Advances March 31, 1962.....521,450.83

ADVANCES 1962-63

Northwest Territories.....	140.00
Yukon.....	2,331.90
British Columbia.....	32,751.87
Alberta.....	6,534.02
Saskatchewan.....	82,675.54
Manitoba.....	28,689.37
Ontario.....	45,354.90
Quebec.....	15,989.19
New Brunswick.....	4,137.43
Nova Scotia.....	9,903.00
	<hr/> 228,507.22
	749,958.05

REPAYMENTS 1962-63

Northwest Territories.....	135.55
Yukon.....	
British Columbia.....	29,114.98
Alberta.....	4,694.83
Saskatchewan.....	43,923.02
Manitoba.....	13,366.65
Ontario.....	30,870.18
Quebec.....	6,004.53
New Brunswick.....	4,396.40
Nova Scotia.....	3,734.62
	<hr/> 136,240.76
	613,717.29

In addition to the above payments on principal \$21,763.59 was paid in interest, by Indians, and credited to Ordinary Revenue "Return on Investments".

Table 15. Indian Band Funds—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended March 31, 1963

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Agriculture.....	35,251.78	61,230.03
Operation of Band Property.....	12,322.65	476,569.76
Cash Payments and Entitlements		
Cash Distribution.....		514,273.35
Enfranchisements.....		83,428.39
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	32,726.57	51,586.00
Reserves Managements.....		27,998.73
Social Activities.....		14,625.65
Band Loans.....	40,470.59	23,255.48
Housing.....	116,491.52	896,808.19
Wells.....		93,240.43
Roads and Bridges.....	41,213.39	334,872.91
Land.....	103,296.05	12,076.89
Gravel Dues.....	87,666.21	
Lumber and Wood Sales.....	1,908.88	
Oil Royalties.....	1,371,467.87	
Oil Bonus.....	209,411.47	
Timber Dues.....	635,421.91	
Miscellaneous.....	200,702.61	113,737.91
	2,888,351.50	2,703,703.72
Balance April 1, 1962.....	23,792,407.18	
Balance March 31, 1963.....		23,977,054.96
	26,680,758.68	26,680,758.68

REVENUE ACCOUNT		
	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Agriculture.....	147,703.57	593,587.26
Operation of Band Property.....	56,889.75	384,899.74
Cash Payments and Entitlements		
Cash Distribution.....		630,806.96
Commutations.....		5,141.97
Enfranchisements.....		11,398.31
Pensions.....		30,897.00
Shares of Transferred Indians.....	4,272.08	7,743.62
Annuities.....		44,230.25
Education.....		43,886.76
Medical.....		50,064.26
Relief.....	13,443.00	516,743.41
Reserve Management.....		332,665.01
Salaries.....		238,867.48
Social Activities.....		68,354.27
Government Interest.....	1,316,536.46	
Housing.....	42,448.60	578,685.91
Wells.....		56,373.68
Roads and Bridges.....	76,863.19	254,133.98
Rentals, Oil.....	576,486.19	
Other Rentals.....	1,396,306.65	
Interest on Band Loans.....	9,005.40	
Land.....	1,103.57	9,816.25
Miscellaneous.....	540,000.66	269,200.05
	4,181,059.12	4,127,496.17
Balance April 1, 1962.....	3,269,254.22	
Balance March 31, 1963.....		3,322,817.17
	7,450,313.34	7,450,313.34

Table 15 (Continued)
Indian Special Accounts—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the
Year Ended March 31, 1963

	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Fur Projects.....	245,758.17	246,113.69
Fish Projects.....	2.00	80.50
Handicraft..... ⁽¹⁾	14,001.66	19,395.87
Cowessess Leafy Spurge Control.....	5,289.03	7,729.56
Enfranchised Band (Michel).....	3,943.27	3,943.27
Absent or Missing Heirs.....	2,776.45	540.86
Suspense		
Land Compensation.....	150,084.99	148,120.61
Rental.....	538,353.86	461,177.59
Miscellaneous.....	684.80	690.00
	<hr/> 960,894.23	<hr/> 887,791.95
Balance April 1, 1962.....	601,350.58	
Balance March 31, 1963.....		674,452.86
	<hr/> 1,562,244.81	<hr/> 1,562,244.81

⁽¹⁾Bonds held in Trust for Indian Handicraft total \$6,000.00 at March 31, 1963.

Indian Estate Accounts—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the
Year Ended March 31, 1963

Balance April 1, 1962.....	483,418.22
Receipts.....	342,408.02
	<hr/> 825,826.24
Disbursements.....	608,896.58
	<hr/> 216,929.66 ⁽¹⁾
Balance March 31, 1963.....	

⁽¹⁾Government Bonds held in Trust for various estates total \$304,000.00 at March 31, 1963.

Indian Savings Accounts—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year
Ended March 31, 1963

Balance April 1, 1962.....	376,467.03
Receipts.....	56,173.91
	<hr/> 432,640.94
Disbursements.....	138,762.01
	<hr/> 293,878.93 ⁽¹⁾
Balance March 31, 1963.....	

⁽¹⁾Government Bonds held in Trust for various Indians total \$70,700.00 at March 31, 1963.

Fines—Indian Act—Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ended
March 31, 1963

Balance April 1, 1962.....	674,244.81
Receipts.....	55,156.30
	<hr/> 729,401.11
Disbursements.....	38,066.32
	<hr/> 691,334.79
Balance March 31, 1963.....	

Table 16. Indian Education—Total Expenditures 1962-63

	Day and Residential Schools	Construction or Acquisition	General	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	159,075.20	2,616.90	711.06	162,403.16
Prince Edward Island.....	2,199.43	103.08		2,302.51
New Brunswick.....	24,647.71	2,891.64		27,539.35
Quebec.....	753,278.24	1,805,720.59	1,258.20	2,560,257.03
Ontario.....	**1,536,906.22	*1,442,351.52	2,658.87	2,981,916.61
Manitoba.....	1,741,714.61	459,545.84	1,078.83	2,202,339.28
Saskatchewan.....	1,677,196.61	757,805.32	2,698.02	2,437,699.95
Alberta.....	1,926,877.65	385,539.72	3,665.04	2,316,082.41
British Columbia.....	2,086,956.21	966,508.15	8,362.26	3,061,826.62
Yukon.....	290,019.20	30,312.72		320,331.92
Northwest Territories.....	172.72			172.72
Tuition and Maintenance of Indians in non-Indian Schools.....			4,907,822.67	4,907,822.67
Salaries and Travel.....	6,982,152.24		445,657.26	7,427,809.50
School Books and Stationery.....	431,998.65		113,793.50	545,792.15
	17,613,194.69	5,853,395.48	5,487,705.71	28,954,295.88

*Construction Miscellaneous included in Ontario \$1,534.36.

**Miscellaneous Items and Headquarters included in Ontario Totals.

Salaries, Travel, School Books, and Stationery have been deducted from Provincial totals.

Table 17. Housing Program—Fiscal Year 1962-63—Results by Regions

Region	Number of Houses			From Welfare Appropriation	From Band Funds	From V.L.A. Grants	From Personal Contributions	Total
	Started Before, Completed During Fiscal Year	Started And Completed During Fiscal Year	Started During Fiscal Year But Not Completed					
				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritimes.....	3	22	9	83,703.65	500.00	5,080.37	15,705.00	104,989.02
Quebec.....	21	73	30	204,949.81	335.30		122,065.30	327,350.41
Southern Ontario.....	20	55	53	88,892.80	178,033.85	5,709.92	136,628.00	409,264.57
Northern Ontario.....	17	72	25	190,543.33	19,350.74	2,079.95	48,240.00	260,214.02
Manitoba.....	4	171	13	340,382.81	2,600.72		75,415.00	418,398.53
Saskatchewan.....	34	152	28	326,203.46	86,971.49		65,790.00	478,964.95
Alberta.....	56	127	31	214,474.50	560,998.66		45,472.00	820,945.16
District of Mackenzie.....	10	53	14	141,118.31			34,790.00	175,908.31
B.C. & Yukon.....	52	143	88	369,325.02	152,181.75		188,330.85	709,837.62
	217	868	291	1,959,593.69	1,000,972.51	12,870.24	732,436.15	3,705,872.59
Total Number of Units Completed.....	1,085							
Percentage.....				52.8	27.0	.4	19.8	

Table 18. Number of Government-Owned Indian Schools Classified According to Number of Academic Classrooms, by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1963

Province	Type of School	NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS																				Number of Schools	Number of Classrooms
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	19	22			
Prince Edward Island.....	Day.....				1																1	2	
Nova Scotia.....	Day.....		3	2			1							1							7	22	
	Residential.....							1													1	5	
New Brunswick.....	Day.....		3	2	2	1					1										9	25	
Quebec.....	Day.....		4	5	4	2				1			1						1		18	68	
	Residential.....										1		1								4	30	
	Seasonal.....		5																		5	5	
Southern Ontario.....	Day.....		19	9	7	2	2			1					2						42	107	
	Residential.....						1														1	5	
Northern Ontario.....	Day.....		34	11	7	2			1									1			56	105	
	Residential.....				1	2		1	1		1										6	27	
	Hostel.....	1																			1	0	
	Hospital.....			1																	1	2	
	Seasonal.....		5	1																	6	7	
Manitoba.....	Day.....		24	26	7	6	5			1											69	153	
	Residential.....				2	2	1	1		1	1	2									10	58	
	Hostel.....	1																			1	0	
Saskatchewan.....	Day.....		20	27	11	3	3														64	134	
	Residential.....							1	2	3	1	1						1			9	70	
	Hospital.....			1																	1	2	
Alberta.....	Day.....		6	10	6	3	1	1	1			1									29	84	
	Residential.....			1	1	2	2	1	1			1				1				1	12	100	
	Hostel.....	1																			1	0	
	Hospital.....						1														1	5	
	Special.....		1																		1	1	
British Columbia.....	Day.....		38	15	4	6	3	2		2											70	147	
	Residential.....					1	2	3	1	1		1			1						10	70	
	Hostel.....	1																			1	0	
	Hospital.....		1		2																3	7	
Yukon.....	Residential.....						1														1	5	
	Hostel.....	2																			2	0	
TOTAL.....		6	163	113	55	32	25	12	11	8	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	443	1,246	

Table 19. Pupils Boarding and Attending Classes at Residential Schools, by Province, January, 1963

Province or Territory	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades														Percentage Attendance
		Boys	Girls	Total	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Nova Scotia.....	1	62	70	132	9	20	18	12	27	12	18	11	5					98	
Quebec.....	5	258	268	526	78	74	87	120	61	49	37	15	5					97	
Ontario.....	8	511	488	999	174	140	135	138	103	126	124	35	24					96	
Manitoba.....	10	590	576	1,166	110	115	142	152	134	155	100	60	54	73	30	24	17	92	
Saskatchewan....	9	775	764	1,539	54	235	218	215	210	165	115	94	73	80	41	15	24	94	
Alberta.....	12	578	595	1,173	48	102	108	132	113	168	111	97	96	105	38	24	31	91	
British Columbia	11	979	920	1,899	75	251	262	209	235	244	176	175	133	91	48			96	
Yukon.....	1	55	55	110	23	24	19	23	21									96	
TOTAL.....	57	3,808	3,736	7,544	571	961	989	1,001	904	919	681	487	390	349	157	63	72	94	

Table 20. Indian Students Attending Provincial, Private and Territorial Schools, 1962-1963

Classification	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	Total
Pre-Grade 1.....		19		47	117	25	42		20	81	1	352
Grade 1.....	6	18	8	106	262	208	252	174	677	205	45	1,961
Grade 2.....	1	14	7	99	259	178	215	136	561	212	51	1,733
Grade 3.....	2	25	4	143	285	182	186	154	493	175	24	1,673
Grade 4.....		21	13	93	283	130	168	159	467	130	32	1,496
Grade 5.....		34	21	114	319	116	136	153	433	120	63	1,509
Grade 6.....		38	21	137	282	120	116	165	404	74	44	1,401
Grade 7.....	1	16	42	180	341	141	95	211	403	57	47	1,534
Grade 8.....	1	24	25	156	308	95	80	124	372	27	22	1,234
Grade 9.....		36	29	118	441	88	111	134	415	22	20	1,414
Grade 10.....		14	12	102	238	66	72	66	285	14	8	877
Grade 11.....		8	6	59	144	30	43	28	152	4	4	478
Grade 12.....		7	3	12	85	10	25	42	105	4	1	294
Grade 13.....					22				8			30
University 1.....		6		11	9	1	3	2	2	1		35
University 2.....				3	5		1		3			12
University 3.....			1			1						2
University 4 and up.....				1			1		1			5
Law.....					1							1
Medicine.....				1	1							2
Teacher's College.....			1	7	8		1		2			20
Nurse's Training.....	1	1		3	4	1	6		3	1		20
Nurse's Aide.....				1				4	8			13
Commercial.....		4	1	14	17	12	18	8	18		1	93
Trades.....		11	3	39	13	39	13	7	23			148
Blind and Deaf.....			1	1	7	8	1	3	5		2	28
Others.....				1	150	6	7	16	79		1	260
Not Graded.....	27	61		340	77	149		21	171	29		1,924
TOTAL.....	39	357	198	1,788	4,652	1,535	1,741	1,610	5,108	1,159	362	18,549

Table 21. Indian Day School Enrolment, by Province, January, 1963

Province	Number of Schools	Per-centage Attendance 1961-62	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades												
			Boys	Girls	Total	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Spec.	
Prince Edward Island..	1	85	9	20	29	1	11	3	3	4		4	1	2				
Nova Scotia.....	7	85	335	314	649	100	103	85	83	95	51	64	41	27				
New Brunswick.....	9	85	349	288	637	81	115	94	97	80	80	47	28	15				
Quebec.....	18	93	937	875	1,812	260	333	324	252	194	212	108	85	29			15	
Ontario.....	98	88	2,844	2,677	5,521	576	977	890	789	643	578	405	326	289	24	24		
Manitoba.....	69	83	1,900	1,889	3,789	543	497	577	568	519	443	290	214	110	28			
Saskatchewan.....	64	82	1,616	1,584	3,200	419	595	471	447	415	340	251	172	88	2			
Alberta.....	29	88	881	854	1,735	131	305	284	260	235	201	190	78	43	6	2		
British Columbia.....	70	89	1,874	1,725	3,599	371	742	574	514	415	385	307	180	111				
TOTAL.....	365	87	10,745	10,226	20,971	2,482	3,678	3,302	3,013	2,600	2,290	1,666	1,125	714	60	26	15	

Table does not include (1) non-Indian enrolment of 1,204
(2) 305 pupils living in hostels

Table 22. Residential School Boarders Attending Indian Day Schools, by Province, January, 1963

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades											
		Boys	Girls	Total	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Manitoba.....	1	24	23	47	3	4	9	8	8	10	4	1				
Alberta.....	1	63	67	130	13	20	25	12	17	15	10	10	5	1	2	
British Columbia.....	1	61	67	128		6	17	26	21	27	22	9				
TOTAL.....	3	148	157	305	16	30	51	46	46	52	36	20	5	1	2	

Table 23. Boarders at Indian Residential Schools Attending Non-Indian Schools, by Province or Territory, January, 1963

Province or Territory	Number of Schools	Distribution by Grades												Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Quebec.....	3							15	33	6	13	8	4	79
Ontario.....	5		18	17	53	61	35	93	76	8				361
Manitoba.....	4		31	24	24	29	27	66	48	48	36	26	10	369
Saskatchewan.....	2	6	16	11	18	20	14	18	9	24	9	7	6	158
Alberta.....	7		3	10	4	12	13	36	29	76	27	20	18	248
British Columbia.....	5						20	46	38	66	51	28	16	265
Yukon.....	2					27	16	32	17	12	2	19		125
TOTAL.....	28	6	68	62	99	149	125	306	250	240	138	108	54	1,605

Table 24. Day Pupils Attending Indian Residential Schools, by Province, January, 1963

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades												
		Boys	Girls	Total	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Quebec.....	4	158	166	324	46	61	56	52	35	42	32						
Ontario.....	4	16	7	23	3	6			2	5	6	1					
Manitoba.....	4	217	198	415	59	63	67	59	60	38	34	23	12				
Saskatchewan.....	7	178	167	345	40	55	51	44	47	35	29	29	15				
Alberta.....	11	634	671	1,305	186	163	167	184	145	173	133	99	49	3	2		1
British Columbia.....	4	100	93	193	4	38	31	26	22	16	20	16	19		1		
TOTAL.....	34	1,303	1,302	2,605	338	386	372	365	311	309	254	168	95	3	3		1

Table 25. Enrolment of Indian French Speaking Pupils at Indian Schools of Quebec, January, 1963

Classification of Pupils	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades									
		Boys	Girls	Total	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Day.....	7	385	331	716	143	170	124	110	68	68	20	5	8	.....
Residential.....	3	196	203	399	57	55	61	90	50	43	31	12		.....
Residential (Day).....	2	130	130	260	27	53	45	42	27	37	29			.....
TOTAL.....	12	711	664	1,375	227	278	230	242	145	148	80	17	8	.....

Table 26. *Non-Indian Pupils Enrolled at Indian Schools, January, 1963*

Province	Enrolment			Distribution by Grades														Number of Schools
	Boys	Girls	Total	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Prince Edward Island.....	1	3	4					1		2	1						1	
Nova Scotia.....	4	6	10		2		2		1	3	2						2	
New Brunswick.....	2		2			1			1								2	
Quebec.....	21	35	56	10	10	22	4	5	4			1					7	
Ontario.....	162	148	310	34	48	61	49	35	23	19	18	20	2	1			43	
Manitoba.....	174	158	332	47	41	50	53	44	39	20	17	10	11				45	
Saskatchewan.....	98	89	187	23	44	29	29	19	13	15	9	6					33	
Alberta.....	81	97	178	16	35	34	23	21	14	12	9	5	5	3	1		22	
British Columbia.....	58	67	125	10	25	21	18	19	15	8	6	3					28	
TOTAL.....	601	603	1,204	140	205	218	178	144	110	79	62	45	18	4	1		183	

Table 27. *Analysis of Enrolment of Indian Pupils, January, 1963*

Classification of Pupils	Distribution by Grades													Post High School	Not Graded	Total
	Pre-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Indian Schools Day Pupils.....	2,820	4,064	3,674	3,378	2,911	2,599	1,920	1,293	809	63	29	.....	1	15	302*	23,878
Residential Pupils.....	587	991	1,040	1,047	950	971	717	507	395	350	159	63	72	.....	273**	8,122‡
TOTAL.....	3,407	5,055	4,714	4,425	3,861	3,570	2,637	1,800	1,204	413	188	63	73	15	575	32,000***
Non-Indian Schools TOTAL.....	352	1,961	1,733	1,673	1,496	1,509	1,401	1,534	1,234	1,414	877	478	294	669	1,924	18,549†
GRAND TOTAL.....	3,759	7,016	6,447	6,098	5,357	5,079	4,038	3,334	2,438	1,827	1,065	541	367	684	2,499	50,549

*Seasonal pupils.

**Hospital pupils.

***Does not include 1,204 Non-Indian pupils.

†Includes 1,924 Indian pupils for whom grade data is not available.

‡Includes 305 residential boarders attending Indian day schools.

Table 28. *Indian Residential School Boarders, Classified by Denominational Auspices, by Province or Territory, January, 1963*

Denominational Auspices	Residential Schools & Hostels									Enrolment		
	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Anglican Church.....		1	4	1	2	3	2	1	14	1,085	1,066	2,151
Presbyterian.....			1	1					2	140	134	274
Roman Catholic.....	1	4	4	7	7	9	9	1	42	3,082	3,090	6,172
United Church.....				3		2	1		6	409	358	767
Federal Government Hostel.....								1	1	50	40	90
TOTAL.....	1	5	9	12	9	14	12	3	65*	4,766	4,688	9,454**

*Includes 6 Hostels and 2 church-owned hostels and 3 church-owned residential schools.

**Includes 305 Residential School Boarders attending Indian Day Schools and 1,605 Residential School Boarders attending Provincial and Private Schools.

Table 29. Analysis of Indian Enrolment by Province or Territory, January, 1963

Province or Territory	Indian Schools			Non-Indian Schools			Grand Total
	Day Pupils ⁽³⁾	Residential Pupils ⁽⁴⁾	Total ⁽¹⁾	Day Pupils	Residential Pupils	Total ⁽²⁾	
Prince Edward Island.....	29		29	39		39	68
Nova Scotia.....	649	132	781	308	49	357	1,138
New Brunswick.....	637		637	187	11	198	835
Quebec.....	2,275	526	2,801	1,631	157	1,788	4,589
Ontario.....	5,707	1,007	6,714	4,121	531	4,652	11,366
Manitoba.....	4,204	1,213	5,417	1,249	286	1,535	6,952
Saskatchewan.....	3,545	1,548	5,093	1,407	334	1,741	6,834
Alberta.....	3,040	1,417	4,457	1,421	189	1,610	6,067
British Columbia.....	3,792	2,169	5,961	4,677	431	5,108	11,069
Yukon.....		110	110	200	162	362	472
Northwest Territories.....				646	513	1,159	1,159
TOTAL FOR CANADA.....	23,878	8,122	32,000	15,886	2,663	18,549	50,549

(1) Does not include 1,204 non-Indian pupils attending Indian schools.

(2) Includes 1,924 ungraded pupils for whom information is not available.

(3) Includes seasonal pupils.

(4) Includes 273 hospital pupils and 305 boarders attending Indian day schools.

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